The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made by Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection against losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register letters wherever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth Avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10.00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year ($2 items), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postpaid; pre-paid one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1876. NO. 280.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 1, 1875.

SENATE.

At noon to-day the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Upon the first article of impeachment thirty-five Senators voted guilty, and twenty-five not guilty for want of jurisdiction. Those who voted guilty were as follows: [Democrats in *Italics*, Republicans in Roman, and Independents in SMALL CAPITALS.]

Messrs. *Bayard*, BOOTH, Cameron, of Pennsylvania; *Cockrell*, *Cooper*, *Davis*, Dawes, *Dennis*, Edmunds, *Gordon*, HAMILTON, Harvey, Hitchcock, *Kelly*, *Kernan*, *Key*, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, *Merriman*, Mitchell, Morrill, *Norwood*, Oglesby, *Randolph*, *Ransom*, Roberson, Sargent, *Saulsbury*, Sherman, *Stevenson*, *Thurman*, Wadleigh, *Wallace*, *Whyte*, *Withers*—35.

Those voting in the negative were as follow: Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, of Wisconsin; Allison, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, *Eaton*, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada; Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom, Wright—25.

Senator *Jones*, of Florida, declined to vote on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer then announced that two articles had not voted guilty and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article.

On the second article, thirty-six Senators voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty. Senator Mackey, who did not answer on the first roll-call voted guilty. Upon the second article these Senators who voted not guilty repeated their reason for doing so as a want of jurisdiction.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, thirty-six voting guilty, and twenty-five voting not guilty. Before the roll call on the fifth article was finished, Mr. Morton, who had been confined to his room of a severe fall this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article thirty-seven guilty and twenty-five not guilty.

Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned *sine die*.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, in answer to the resolution of July 20th, transmitting copies of the correspondence between himself and Governor Chamberlain and other reports in regard to the recent riots at Hamburg, South Carolina. The President, in concluding his message, alludes to the disturbances in the South, and says that he awaits the forthcoming report of the committee which recently investigated the Mississippi affair, feeling confident that it will sustain all he has said about the fraud and violence committed in that State. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Also a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of July 24th, transmitting the report in regard to the number of employees in that department from 1859 to 1875 inclusive. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The CHAIR announced as a new Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Messrs. Sargent, Boutwell and Norwood.

The joint resolution providing for the restoration of the writing of the original Declaration of Independence was passed.

Mr. INGALLS made the report of conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof stated that the bill as agreed to in conference proposed $727,000 less than the bill of last year. The report was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment, and moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment of the House to said bill, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered.

The CHAIR announced Messrs. West and Hoar as members of the commission to consider the work of reorganizing the army, authorized by the Army Appropriation bill recently passed.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up and Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the Indian title affected by it shall file their assent thereto with the Secretary of the Interior. Agreed to and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and the various amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to. Pending discussion, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of the House in regard to the death of Mr. Parsons, member from Kentucky. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. McCreery and Stevenson and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill reported by Mr. BLAND, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to utilize the products of the gold and silver mines, was taken up.

Mr. HOLMAN asked leave to offer an amendment providing that so much of the Resumption act as provides that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in the city of New York, be repealed.

Mr. BLAND objected and the amendment was not received. Thereupon dilatory motions were set on foot by Mr. Kasson and others to prevent action on the bill by consuming the morning hour. That period having expired, the bill went over without action.

Mr. GLOVER, Chairman of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool, submitted a majority report with the following resolution which he asked should be adopted:

Resolved, That this report and the accompanying testimony, together with the letters of George M. Robeson addressed to the committee, be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee; and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the said alleged violations of law and ascertain the liability of the said George M. Robeson for such alleged acts and make such report to the House as the facts and law may justify; and in connection with these instructions the said committee shall have authority to take additional testimony.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Glover, Lewis and Culbertson.

Mr. PRATT submitted the views of the minority signed by Messrs. Pratt and Smith, of Pennsylvania, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House find no cause of complaint or censure attaching to George M. Robeson, growing out of his official relations and transactions with the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, and the temporary special agents of the Navy Department.

Mr. HALE made the point of order that the Committee on the Real Estate Pool had no authority to make a report on the subject of naval affairs. The Speaker *pro tem.* [Mr. Sayler], regarded the matter more as a question of fact than of parliamentary law and declined to sustain the point of order. The resolution reported by Mr. Glover was thereupon agreed to without division and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $227,500 for the payment of the indebtedness incurred in constructing the New York postoffice building.

Mr. CONGER commented on the lack of appropriations for other public buildings and intimated that Mr. Randall's sympathies led him to favor New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL—What do you mean by your insinuation?

Mr. CONGER—I mean just what I say, as I generally do.

Mr. RANDALL—If you mean to imply in the least degree that I have moved in the direction of the New York claims one hairsbreadth from the line of duty, you state that which you know not to be founded on fact.

Mr. CONGER—I thought the gentleman ought to move in the same direction in regard to other public buildings; that would be in the line of duty.

Mr. RANDALL—When they come up for action it will be time enough to judge. I have reported no deficiency for any public building in Philadelphia but you have no doubt that throughout the whole land there has been utter disregard of law in connection with the expenditures of public money, and evidence given has struck even in high places.

Mr. PRATT, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings which had investigated the New York postoffice, explained how this deficiency had arisen and exculpated Mr. Potter Supervising Architect of the Treasury, from blame in the matter, saying it was the fault of the system which he had inherited from his predecessor, Mullett.

Mr. RANDALL—And this gentleman whom you [Pratt] so highly commend [Potter] has been invited to resign, and it is a remarkable coincidence that his predecessor is to be called to take his place.

Mr. HALE—I doubt whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania is borne out in that statement.

Mr. RANDALL—I see it so stated this morning in the Republican papers.

Mr. HALE—Now and then there are items of news in Republican papers that are not correct.

Mr. RANDALL—Perhaps the gentleman will tell us what the fact is. Has Potter been invited to resign, or has he resigned, or is he going to resign, and why?

Mr. HALE—It is not for me to say. I only say that I doubt whether the gentleman's statement is borne out by the facts.

Mr. RANDALL—I did not mean to say exactly that this was because Potter had done his duty in this respect, but when the gentleman from Indiana [Pratt] was commending him, it occurred to my mind that he ought to be retained in his position and that the man whose errors he was correcting ought not to be reinstated.

Mr. HALE—I suppose that he has resigned of his own motion, and that there is nothing involving censure in his going out of office.

Mr. RANDALL—I understand how people get out of office; how Briston got out, and Wilson got out, and Yaryan and Dyer and Henderson got out.

Mr. FRYE—They ought to have been got out.

Mr. HALE—Now and then men actually do resign of their own motion.

Mr. RANDALL—There is a proverb that few office holders die and none resign.

The bill was passed and Mr. BUCKNER, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to certify to the Attorney General and to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia the testimony taken before that committee, with a view to having civil and criminal proceedings taken against persons shown to have violated law and to have obtained money illegally. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, in order to take up the bill reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions for the payment of arrearages of pensions, making them date from the time of the pensioner's death or disability. It was necessary, however, under the rules to have each of the bills standing before it laid aside by a party vote, and as Mr. O'Brien and others sought to interpose all parliamentary obstacles to the consideration of the bill, which would take many millions out of the Treasury, the process of getting at it proved to be tedious and had finally to be abandoned. The committee rose, when obituary speeches were made by Messrs. Jones, Boone and Lawrence, after which the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Turkey.

THE TURKO-SERVIAN WAR—DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH FORCES.

RAGUSA, August 1.—The Turks lost in the recent battle at Trebinje, Selim Pasha, killed, and Osman Pasha, taken prisoner, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, seven majors, and from five to six thousand men. Two battalions of infantry and one of the chasseurs were destroyed to the last man. All the battalions engaged suffered. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilek. The corpses were thick in the road before the citadel, besides artillery and trains. The Montenegrins captured four hundred horses and an immense number of arms. The Turks are greatly outnumbered.

THE TURKS PENETRATING SERVIA.

LONDON, August 1.—The Turks have penetrated into Servia and again assumed the offensive. The Montenegrins have been defeated at Antivarand. Four hundred Bulgarian prisoners have been released at Philippi.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—MUKHTAR PASHA RETIRES, BUT RECOVERS FROM THE REVERSE.

LONDON, August 2.—The special to the *Telegraph's Correspondenz* of Vienna, from Zara, yesterday, states that Mukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded in the last battle and withdrew from Bilek, going in the direction of Trebinge to await reinforcements. A detachment of 1,000 Bashi Bazzouks were attacked Monday at Bilek by the Montenegrins, whereupon Mukhtar Pasha returned and a general battle followed. At last accounts the result of his fight was unknown. A dispatch from Rajura, August first, announced that 5,000 Turks defeated the insurgents at Kamligranda. After three hours, fighting the Turks fired the villages of Trioba and the inhabitants fled.

ANOTHER TURKISH CRISIS IMMINENT.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says that the information of Sultan Murad's deposition has not been officially communicated to the European Powers. There is no doubt that Turkey stands in the presence of another crisis.

The St. Petersburg *Herald* declares that the Christians in Turkey are in a desperate condition and require immediate support, which Europe is able to grant if she is in earnest.

ENGLAND PROPOSED AS ARBITRER—REPORTED INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that Austria has agreed to select England as an arbitrator in the solution of conflict between Turkey and Servia. The situation of the Servians is considered to have improved during the past few days. The *Beraglierz*, newspaper, of Rome has reports that an insurrection has broken out in Albania with headquarters at Scutari, and the movement is spreading through the province.

ACCOUNT OF THE WAR—CAPTURE OF GRAMADO.

A special to the *Standard* dated Gramado, July 29th, reports that the Turks under Ahmed Eyoob Pasha entered the valley on the Servian frontier, the northern extremity of which is closed by mountain where the Servians had a redoubt. Every house in Gramada was fortified. After a cannonade of an hour's duration, the Turks climbed the mountain and carried the redoubt, by storm. The Servians fled, and Gramada and Derbent are in ruins. On the Tresebabo Mountains, behind Derbent, the Servians made a stand, but again retired. It is reported that on Sunday the Turks were within nine miles of Krujazovatz.

OUTSPOKEN EXPRESSION FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

A Vienna special to the *News* gives a report that the Emperor of Russia has addressed the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg as follows:

"The atrocities in Bulgaria have deprived Turkey of the sympathy of Europe. I shall act in a friendly manner towards Turkey if she treats Christians better."

Between the 30th and 31st of July five Turkish divisions entered Servia. The Servians are seeking to avoid a battle.

THE POWERS NEGOTIATING FOR MEDIATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a telegram to the Russian Agency dated St. Petersburg, August 1, stating that the Powers are negotiating for mediation and so far agree in principle. It is not certain when mediation may be accomplished without prejudice to the interests of either party.

FURTHER TURKISH SUCCESSES REPORTED.

The *Times'* Vienna special reports that Saleiman Pasha attacked the Servians at Pandirala. The position was defended by eight battalions and twelve guns. The Servians were dislodged. The Turkish columns united before Krujazovatz, which place has been fortified by the Servians.

POINTS OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says the following are paragraphs of the recent convention between Servia and Montenegro. A weekly subscription of 6,000 ducats is to be paid by Servia to Montenegro.

The autonmy to Montenegro shall be respected.

Servia gives guarantees of annexation of Herzegovina to Montenegro. The Kingdom of Servia is to be recognized by Montenegro. There is to be an offensive and defensive alliance between the contracting parties. Both States are to be incorporated in a Sclavonic federation.

Russia.

THE RUMORED CIRCASSIAN REVOLT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, August 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the report of a rising of the Circassians in the Caucasus is unfunded.

France.

APPEAL IN LIBEL SUITS.

PARIS, August 1.—The proprietors of the newspapers which were fined for libel on the Jesuit College have appealed from the jurisdiction of the court.

Spain.

ISABELLA ABSTAINS FROM SPANISH POLITICS.

LONDON, August 2.—A telegram from Santander says ex-Queen Isabella has informed King Alfonso that she has decided to take no part whatever in the political affairs of the kingdom.

England.

MOTION FOR PARDON OF THE FENIANS VOTED DOWN.

LONDON, August 2.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, John O'Connor Power, member for the county of Mayo' moved that in the opinion of the House the time had come for pardoning the Fenian prisoners. After debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 117 to 51.

GIRT BY FIRE AND DEATH.

De Rudio's Thrilling Story of His Narrow Escape—Surrounded by Savages and by Flames—Thirty-six Hours of Mortal Peril—The Narrative of a Survivor of the Custer Massacre.

[From the New York Herald.]

When we were half way over the creek I noticed a guidon on the side we had left, and returned to take it. It entangled itself in the branches and slipped out of my hand. I dismounted to pick it up. As I was about to mount my horse was struck with a bullet, and, becoming frightened, ran into the Indians, leaving me dismounted in the company of about 300 Sioux not more than fifty yards distant. They poured a volley at me, but I managed to escape to the thicket near by, where I found Mr. Grouard, the interpreter, a half-breed Indian and Private O'Neil, of Company G, Seventh Cavalry. The first two had their horses, but O'Neil, like myself, was dismounted. I told the owners of the horses that the presence of the animals would betray us, suggesting at the same time that they be stampeded. They declined to act on the suggestion, and I left them and crawled through the thick underwood into the deep dry bottom of the creek, where I could not easily be discovered. I had not been in this hiding place more than ten minutes when I heard several pistol shots fired in my immediate vicinity, and shortly thereafter the voices of several "squaws." I raised my head with great caution to see what they were at, and found them at the revolting work of scalping a soldier who was perhaps not yet dead. Two of them were cutting away, while two others performed a sort of war dance around the body and its mutilators. I heard a cracking noise near me. The Indians had ignited a fire. The wood being very dry, the fire made rapid headway, and I was forced from my hiding place. I crawled out of the creek bottom as I had approached, and as I was about to ascend the bank, I was rejoined by the party I had left a short while before. They, like myself, were afraid of the fire; but fortunately for us the wind subsided and a little rain fell, sufficient to arrest the flames and revive our hopes that we might be able to remain there till night.

It was now three o'clock P. M.—six more hours to wait—and we could hear and often see Indians near us. Finally the time came when, under the protection of night, we were able to come out of our hiding place and take the direction of the ford, two miles to the south, through an open plain. Mr. Grouard and the scout mounted two horses, and the soldier and myself took hold each one of a horse's tail and followed the horses.

In our transit through the open plain we passed several Indians, returning to the village, and could hear but not see them, as the night was very dark. We reached the wood near what we took to be the ford we had passed in the morning, but were mistaken and had to hunt for the crossing. Once we forded the stream, but it was at a bend, and we had to ford it again. When we reached the river we ran into a large band of eight savages. The two mounted men ran for their lives; the soldier and myself jumped into the bushes near us. The savages evidently thought from the precipitate retreat of the two mounted men that all of us had decamped, and began to talk among themselves. In a few minutes they continued their course, and soon were out of hearing. We then saw that the fords were all well guarded by the savages, and that it would be very dangerous to attempt to cross any part of the river. Grouard, the probable return of our command in the morning, or that the Indians would leave, we sought a hiding place in the thick underwood and briers near the river, and then awaited our fate on the morrow.

In the dim dawn of day we heard an immense tramping as of a large cavalry command, and the ringing of waters as of troops crossing the river. I imagined it was our command, as I could distinctly hear the sound of the horses' shoes striking the stones, and cautiously crept to the edge of the bushes to look out (not more than three yards from the bank), though I recognized some gray horses mounted by men in military blouses, and some in white hats. I saw one man with a buckskin jacket, trousers, top boots and white hat, and felt sure I recognized him as Captain Tom Custer. With this conviction I stepped out on the bank and called, "Tom, don't leave us here." The distance was only a few yards, and my call was answered by an infernal yell and a discharge of 300 or 400 shots. I then saw that the savages were clad in clothes and mounted on horses which they had captured from our men. Myself and the soldier jumped into the bushes (the bullets mowing down the branches at every volley), and crawled off to get out of range. In doing so we moved the top branches of the undergrowth, and the Indianson the top of the bluff fired where they saw the commotion, and thus covered us with their rifles. We now decided to cross a clearing of about twenty yards and gain another thicket before doing this I took the precaution to look out. The prospect was terribly discouraging, for on our immediate right, not more than fifty yards distant, I saw four or five Indians galloping toward us. Near by me were two cottonwood stumps, nearly touching each other, and behind this slender barricade we knelt, he with his carbine and I with my revolver, ready to do for a few of the savages before they could kill us. We determined not to fire until they came so near that we could not miss the shoot, and there we waited. They had not seen us, and when the foremost man was just abreast of me, and about ten yards distant, I fired.

At my fire the savages turned a right-about and were making off, but Private O'Neill fired his carbine at the second savage, who at that moment was about to pony to turn him back. The private's eye was true and his carbine trusty, for the Indian dropped his rein, threw up his paws and dropped dead. The gentleman's steed rode a short distance and then did likewise. The rest of the party rode on, turned the corner of the wood and disappeared. During all this time the fire from the bluffs continued. From our position we could see the Indians on the bluffs, their horses picketed under cover of the hill and a line of sharpshooters, all lying flat on their stomachs. We could hear the battle going on above us on the hills, the continued rattle of the musketry, the cheering of our command and the shouting of the savages.

Our hopes revived when we heard the familiar cheer of our comrades, but despondency followed fast, for the wood was on fire. The sharp crackling of the burning timber approached nearer and nearer with awful rapidity, and we had to shift our position. We could almost feel the edge of the wood, and discovered fire on both sides. We moved around until we found a thick cluster of what they called bullberry trees, under which we knelt down.

The grass on the edge of this place was very green, and as it had been raining a little before, and there was no wind, when the fire approached our hiding place it ran very slowly, and I was enabled to smother it with my gauntlet gloves. The fire consumed all the underwood around us, and was almost checked by this time. We could see savages going backward and forward, and one standing on picket not more than seventy or eighty yards from us, evidently put there to watch the progress of the fire. At about four o'clock P. M. this picket fired four pistol shots in the air at regular intervals, which I interpreted as a call for help. Afterward we heard a savage crying out, making the same sound four times, and after these signals we saw 200 or more savages leave the bluffs and ford the river, evidently abandoning the ground. About one hour later the same double signals were repeated, and many mounted Indians galloped away. Soon the remainder of those on the bluffs also retired.

During the thirty-six hours that we were in suspense we had neither food nor drink. At ten o'clock P. M. we dropped ourselves into the river—the water reaching our waists—crossed it twice, carefully crawled up the bluffs and finally reached the broken high country, took our direction and slowly and cautiously proceeded southward. After marching two miles I ascended a very high hill and saw a fire, probably two miles from us. Of course we made two conjectures on this fire—it might be an Indian fire and it might be from our command. The only way to ascertain was to approach it cautiously and trust to chance. Accordingly we took the direction of the fire, and after proceeding a mile or more again stopped on a high hill and listened. We could hear voices, but not distinctly enough to tell whether they were of the savages or of our command. We proceeded a little further and heard the bray of a mule, and soon after the distinct voice of a sentry challenging with the familiar words, "Halt! Who goes there?" The challenge was not addressed to us, as we were too far off to be seen by the picket, and it was too dark, but this gave us courage to continue our course. We were about two hundred yards from the fire, and I resolved to call out the picket and tell him who I was. I told my companion to be ready to follow after me, and, after I had well surveyed the ground, cried out, "Picket, don't fire; it is Lieutenant De Rudio and Private O'Neil." We received an answer in a loud cheer from all the members of the picket and from Lieutenant Vernum.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* says that A. J. Miller's store, at Blake station, near Paxton, Illinois was burned yesterday morning. Loss $14,000; insurance $10,000. A boy named Herman Nelson was burned to death. Two other persons were terribly burned, and four more narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire was an incendiary.

The Hibernia Saving Bank of St. Louis closed its doors yesterday and will go into liquidation. All current depositors will be paid, and all time deposit accounts will be settled soon as the assets can be realized. It is thought that the stockholders of the bank will lose about one-half their investments.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

BELKNAP'S ESCAPE.

The Vote on Impeachment.

37 for Conviction and 25 Against.

Jurisdiction the Obstacle to Impeachment.

The Robeson Resolutions in the House.

Probable Course of the Investigation

Financial Question Still Bothering the Democrats.

The Tilden-Hendricks Letters of Acceptance.

They Will be Suppressed Till Congress Adjourns.

Message of the President on Southern Outrages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1876.

The Vote on Belknap's Impeachment.

The announcement that the articles of impeachment of ex-Secretary Belknap would be voted upon to-day attracted large crowds to the galleries. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and about one hundred Democratic Representatives occupied seats on the floor. The ex Secretary, hitherto present at the proceedings, did not put in an appearance.

During the parsing of the vote, Senator Booth made a remark, stating that he considered that the majority vote on jurisdiction settled that point. He therefore voted on the facts, for which reason he said guilty. This struck a responsive chord in the galleries and there was a low murmur of applause. The President *pro tem.* gave a timely notice that such demonstrations would be met with an order to clear the galleries. The large assembly took the suggestion and kept their feelings to themselves.

Each article was read and voted upon separately. After the vote on the first was announced, guilty thirty-five, not guilty twenty-five, declined to vote, the crowd began to disperse until the galleries were almost cleared. The tedious form of voting on each article then dragged its slow length along to the end of the chapter.

The result occasioned no surprise. Had the proposition in the secret session of yesterday been adopted to permit Senators to separate their votes, that is to disengage the question of jurisdiction from that of jurisdiction, the respondent would have been convicted by an almost unanimous vote. With the existing doubts as to jurisdiction such a majority was impossible. Morton and Sherman voted guilty. Both the Pennsylvania Senators voted guilty.

The ex Secretary now stands indicted before the proper tribunal. This District case will be taken up at the earliest moment. It was understood at the time when the true bill was found that the trial of the case would be held in abeyance until the Senate could act. Now that this has been accomplished there is a disposition to go on in the courts.

Prospects in Robeson's Case.

The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee expresses a disposition to take the resolution in regard to the Robeson investigation into consideration at once. It is extremely doubtful whether they will risk the experiment of impeachment, though they may report some measures to unfold the case and let it be dropped entirely. The impeachment project is discountenanced by influential Democrats of both Houses of Congress.

In the Senate there is some talk of non-concurring in any resolution fixing a day for adjournment *sine die*, until the Judiciary Committee make their report on the Robeson resolution. The Senate, if articles of impeachment be found, wish to try them now.

Democratic Difficulties on Finance.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had another meeting and considered at length the proposition to create a commission to look into the financial situation and to report upon its necessities. Nothing was done, however, and the three questions of repeal of resumption in 1879 is as remote as ever. Private information received here reiterates the report that the letters of Tilden and Hendricks accepting the Democratic nomination will not be published until after the adjournment of Congress. It is intimated in the same connection that Hendricks will have no difficulty in adjusting his views at the proper time to the necessities of the occasion. The leaders of the party out of Congress are fearful of results if the suppressed and uncredited letters are published before adjournment, as it would give the refractory members a chance to express themselves.

The seating of Goode, of Virginia, contrary to all rules of justice, it is intimated, was the result of a bargain with the hard-money Democrats, that he would not appear again this session, thus frustrating the design of the Committee on Banking and Currency for the the repeal of resumption. The Silver bill, it is also admitted, has no more chances of passage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1876.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE ON THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

The following message was received by the Senate from the President to-day:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of July 20th, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatable with the public interests, any information in regard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, South Carolina, I have the honor to submitt following inclosures:

[Here follow a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.]

The President says: These inclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburg, South Carolina. My letter to Governor Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States and particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the inclosures, letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, the murders and massacres of innocent men for opinions' sake, or on account of color, have been of too recent date and of too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with the horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, July 31, 1876.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

The following is the President's letter to Governor Chamberlain referred to above.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1876.

Dear Sir: In receipt of your letter of the 23d of July, and all inclosures enumerated therein giving an account of the late barbarous massacre of innocent men at the town of Hamburg, South Carolina. The views which you express as to the duty you owe to your oath of office and to the citizens to secure to all their civil rights, including the right to vote according to law, dictates of their own consciences, and the further duty of the Executive of the nation to give all lawful aid, when properly called on to do so, to enable you to insure this inalienable right, I fully concur in. The scene at Hamburg, cruel, bloodthirsty, wanton, unprovoked and as uncalled for as it was, is only a repetition of the course that has been pursued in other Southern States within the last few years, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is governed to-day by officials chosen through fraud and violence such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and Christian people. How long these things are to continue or what is to be the final outcome, the Great Ruler of the universe only knows. But I have an abiding faith that the remedy will come and come speedily, and I earnestly hope that it will come peacefully. There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing is claimed for one State that is not freely accorded to all other unless it may be the right to kill negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of caste or reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States. I repeat again that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties in the present emergency and as to my duties. Go on, and let every Governor, where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State, go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties to the humblest as well as the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power. The Government that cannot give protection to life, property and all guaranteed civil rights is a failure, the greatest of which is an unrammeled ballot, to the citizen is insofar a failure and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted, always within the laws and by constitutional means, to regain the lost privileges and protection. Too long denial of guaranteed rights is sure to lead to revolution, bloody revolution, where the suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Expressing the hope that the better judgment and co-operation of the citizens of the State, over which you have presided so ably, may enable you to secure a fair trial and punishment of all offenders, without distinction of race or color or previous condition, without aid from the Federal Government, but with the promise of such aid on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina.

COLORADO DECLARED A STATE.

The President, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1875, to-day issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union, have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House Ways and Means Committee to-day authorized the Chairman to report a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress at noon on Monday next.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee on the whisky frauds to-day examined W. A. Gavett, special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau. He testified that he had been on duty on the recent investigation of the whisky frauds in St. Louis in June 1875. Witness saw Solicitor Wilson at Cincinnati in May previous. In obedience to instructions, Wilson informed him of his suspicion of whisky frauds in Cincinnati, and had memoranda of several houses there and was directed to have the books examined. Witness remarked to him that unless he had charges against the Collector it were better he should move slowly. Wilson said it did not make any differences as the President was backing the movements against whisky men. Wilson did not have the Collector removed frequently assured witness that the President was backing the movements, no matter how strong the whisky ring was. Wilson said to him that Bristow was to be the next President of the United States and gave him to understand that this was the policy to be pursued. Witness differed with him as he was much under the impression that Blaine would be the next President. The instructions he received from Wilson were verbal and he made seizures in Cincinnati. He had other conversations with reference to the Presidency, one of them at Wilson's office in Washington. This was in September, 1875, when Wilson still insisted that Bristow was the man.

On the 20th of May Yaryan was assigned as the Chief of Revenue Agents. Yaryan undertook to instruct the witness, saying he must work for Bristow, it was the wise policy to do so, and adding: "You will have to let up on that damned Blaine matter." This was said in a threatening manner. This was the substance of the conversation given by Wilson last year, that the President was in hearty sympathy with those who were prosecuting the whisky men. Witness, however, within the past few months, Yaryan seemed to feel differently. He did not make any direct charge against the President, but spoke as if he had not much respect for him.

Mr. Cochran asked witness: Did Wilson speak of Bristow as a reformer? The witness replied: At that time reform had not become a stereotype form as applied to the Presidency.

Mr. Cochran—Did he say that Bristow was the right man in the right place? A.—He said Bristow was the man for the next President, and that they were going to make him the next President. I inferred from his instructions that Bristow was to be the next President. A good many instructions as were regarded as what he said as a strong intimation that I must turn over to Bristow.

Mr. Cochran—Is Wilson ever ask you to go for Bristow? A. Yes, at the Grand Hotel. He said we were going to make him President. I was for Blaine.

Q. Did you instruct him to go for Blaine? A. He was my superior officer.

Q. Then he had no such power to instruct you? A. If he had instructed me I should not have obeyed him, nor would I obey the President himself in such a case.

Mark Bangs, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, gave an account of the whisky trials and results.

Q.—By Mr. Plumsted—Was any evidence disclosed before the Grand Jury showing that Senator Logan or Mr. Farwell were implicated with the whisky ring? A.—Not the slightest; nor in my investigation did I discover anything tending to implicate them in the whisky frauds; nor did I hear evidence in that direction.

The examination of ex-Solicitor Wilson will be resumed to-morrow, and other witnesses will probably appear to testify.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Indian Account of the Battle of June 26—Affairs at the Indian Camp—How Sitting Bull Recruits His Forces.

CHICAGO, August 1.—J. S. Poland, Captain of the Sixth Infantry, writes from headquarters at Standing Rock, Dakota Territory, under date of July 24th, to the Adjutant General of the Department of Minnesota, St. Paul, giving an Indian account of the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 26th. The account does not differ, essentially, from the reports already published. It says, however, that Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. He was at the deep ravine, intent directing operations. Crazy Horse, with a large band, and Black Moon were the principal leaders on the 25th of June. The report says:

"Kill Eagle, Chief of the Black Feet, at the head of some twenty lodges, was at this agency about the last of May. He was prominently engaged in the battle of June 25th, and afterward upbraided Sitting Bull for not taking an active personal part in the engagement. Kill Eagle has sent me word that he went from the field with the intention he desires to return to the agency, and that he will return to the agency if he is killed for it."

The report concludes as follows: "There is a general gathering in the hostile camp from each of the agencies on the Missouri river, Red Cloud and Spotted Tails, as well as Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They report for the special benefit of their relatives that in three fights they had with the whites, they have captured over four hundred head of arms, carbines and rifles, revolvers not counted; ammunition without end, and some sugar, coffee, bacon and hard bread. They claim to have captured from the whites this summer over 200 horses and mules. I suppose this includes the operations against the soldiers, Crow Indians and Black Hills miners. The general outline of the Indian report compares with the published reports. The first attack of Reno's legion was well on in the day, says the Indians. They report about 300 whites killed, and do not say how many Indians were killed. A report from another source says the Indians obtained from Custer's command 562 carbines and revolvers.

"I have, since writing the above, heard the following from the returned hostile Indians. They communicate, as a secret, to their particular friends here, information that a large party of Sioux and Cheyennes were to leave Rosebud Mountains, a hostile camp, for this agency, to intimidate and compel the Indians here to join Sitting Bull. If these refuse, they are ordered to 'soldier' them, beat them and steal their ponies."

THE HOSTILE INDIANS MOVING SOUTHEAST.

OMAHA, August 1.—An official telegram from Camp Brown, Wyoming, to day, says that the Indian scouts sent out from there report the hostile Indians moving southeast. They traced them from the head of Clay Woman's Fork to Little Powder river. The number is unknown, but is believed to be large. This corroborates the reports received from other sources. A large

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876.

A PROFESSIONAL railroad wrecker is poor material for making a "reform" President.

THE Georgia State Democratic Convention assembles to-day. The Michigan Republican State Convention meets to-morrow.

THE New York *World* believes that CARL SCHURZ reads that paper intently. It says he "is pursuing himself on an automatic diet of asses' milk."

THERE is a great cry of poverty in the South, and they are going to expend $30,000 for a monument to the rebel General LEE in the city of Richmond!

ALL that Binford Wilson leaves of Grant is an ugly grease spot.—*Post.*

And the *Post* is frantically in favor of impeaching that same ugly spot.

THE Poughkeepsie railroad bridge subscriptions are still deficient, and unless the amount is secured to-day, the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, will throw up their contract to build the bridge.

THE Reading Railroad Company has decided to build a grain elevator on its property on the Delaware river in Philadelphia, to accommodate the Western business coming over the new Erie and Lehigh Valley line.

THE Senate has refused to impeach BELKNAP, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. But he carries his own punishment with him. Conviction could have added nothing to his fall; acquittal cannot restore him to public confidence.

ACCORDING to the British Board of Trade returns for the first six months of the present year, Sheffield trade with the United States has been less than one-third of what it was two years ago, and trade with Russia is less than one-half.

THE Connecticut political correspondent of the New York *Times*, after carefully reviewing the whole situation, concludes that Connecticut is much more certain for HAYES than it was for GRANT in 1872, and will give a larger vote for him.

THE United States District Court of Michigan has just decided that the assignment of a debt secured by mortage carries with it the mortage as an incident of the debt, even although there is no mention made of the mortage in the assignment.

BALTIMORE papers are urging the construction of the Maryland and Delaware ship canal, which would shorten the route 225 miles to ocean steamers, thus saving the circuitous passage by the foot of Chesapeake Bay. Why don't the capitalists of that city put their own hands to the plow?

EX-SENATOR FITCH, of Indiana, is an ardent supporter of TILDEN and "reform." FITCH served in the Union army for a brief season, but resigned as soon as the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, upon the ground that the war had been turned into a fight for the "infernal niggers."

THE regular peach trains from Delaware to New York are just commencing to run, and all signs promise liberal supplies. The growers and dealers alike anticipate better profits this year than last, as they are not likely to be overwhelmed with fruit beyond their ability to handle or put into consumption.

THE twenty-third annual session of the Pennsylvania Teachers' Association will convene at West Chester, August 8, continuing through three days. A number of eminent gentlemen from different States and foreign nations, now attending the Centennial, will be present and address the association.

THE recital of the story of Servian self-sacrifice to carry on the war of Sclave emancipation against Turkey, recalls the times that tried men's souls in this country. All the high officials of the State, including the ministers, are now receiving less than $500 a year, and even upon this pitiful sum a war tax is levied.

THERE is considerable talk in New York about sending out live cattle for the English market. The annual exports of hogs to that country also make a large item in our shipments of agricultural products. Brother JONATHAN feeding JOHN BULL with roast-beef and ale is as odd, to say the least, as sending coals to Newcastle.

IT is understood that the letters of acceptance of TILDEN and HENDRICKS will be sent to the Democratic National Committee, which meets in New York city to-day, when the question will be determined whether the dog waggies the tail or the tail waggies the dog. If TILDEN softens in the financial issue there is no hope of New York for the Democracy, and if HENDRICKS hardens there is no chance for the party in Indiana.

THERE has been a decided improvement in the proportion of grain housed at New York city lately, compared with Philadelphia and Baltimore. Comparing receipts by rail and by water during the past three years, it appears that in June, 1874, and June, 1875, more than two-thirds of all grain moved was by water, while in June of the present year, only fifty five per cent. was thus moved. Thus it seems that the canal loses, despite the increased aggregate receipts at that port.

THE Democratic niggardiness has compelled the Signal Service Bureau to discontinue cautionary and danger signals at some of the most important points on the New England coast, and the local indignation is so great at Newport, at a dangerous point on the Sound, that Senator BARNUM and ex-Representative KELLOGG have entered into bonds to reimburse the Government for the expenses of continuing the danger signal if Congress shall not hereafter make the necessary appropriation.

ACCORDING to the New York papers the leading merchants of that city speak hopefully of trade prospects, now that we have entered the last of the summer months. They argue that the harvests are abundant, which means increased ability of the farmers to become purchasers, and also cheap bread for the industrial and laboring classes, while stocks of all kinds of merchandise are known to be unprecedentedly low in the interior, which must be replenished at an early day.

THE foreign commerce of New York city, last week was: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,186,729; produce exports, $4,790,941; and specie exports, $699,181. The total imports of merchandise at that port since January 1st, this year, were $175,075,681, against $206,906,835 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $246,383,750 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port were $147,682,229, against $222,144,117 in 1875 and $255,158,088 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $57,241,464, against $38,163,366 in 1875 and $45,067,428 in 1874.

WE LEARN from the Philadelphia *North American* that the Atlantic Iron Works near Norfolk, Virginia, have been leased by a New York manufacturer, who has purchased the machinery and is backed by a Northern company of capitalists interested in shipbuilding. The enterprise promises some increase in iron activity and a very useful increase in the construction of iron ships. A marine railway will be constructed at once. The building and repairing of ships will be the principal industry, which cannot fail to increase here after in harmony with the general welfare.

TABLES are now in order to show that more money was stolen during General Jackson's administration than under General Grant. This might be told to the marines but we submit it is a little too steep to ask any sane man to swallow.—*Post.*

For the benefit of our contemporary we reproduce the table in question, which is authentic and official, the figures being derived from ex-Secretary BRISTOW's report submitted to Congress in response to a resolution of that body:

Administration.	Net loss per $1000.
Jackson (last term)	$11 18
Van Buren (Florida war)	29 79
Harrison and Tyler	14 46
Polk	19 35
Taylor and Fillmore	26 76
Pierce (Mexican war)	6 94
Buchanan	8 57
Lincoln (rebellion)	2 07
Lincoln and Johnson	1 86
Grant (first term)	1 01
Grant (second term)	1 01

THE malignant partisan majority report in the ROBESON investigation is likely to prove valuable to the country. It is the first of the long series of campaign documents which the Democratic House has prepared at enormous cost to the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says it is a fair specimen of most that will follow it. Every nook and corner of Republican administration has been explored by these committees, nearly forty in all, by similar means. Lunatics, thieves, the most disreputable gang of detectives which the country can afford, perjured men, men under indictment, and the very dregs of the political pool have all been welcomed, and encouraged to talk, and have been treated with more decency by these committees than the highest officers of the Government. And when the whole work has been accomplished, what has been the result? Has Republican administration been found notoriously corrupt? Has the charge of general fraud been established, even if the evidence of these witnesses be accepted as true? It was to be expected that this complete overhauling of every department of public affairs by a hostile inquest, armed with full powers, and bent upon making the worst possible showing, would develop many things that would put Republicans to the blush. And yet, after every corner has been thus searched, the result has simply proved the general honesty and good management of nearly every branch of the Government. And when the few cases of fraud discovered are held up, honest men should remember that these are everything that partisan ingenuity, clothed with full power to examine, could discover in seven months of persistent labor. Forty committees working night and day through these long months have developed only what is before the country, making the conclusion inevitable that in the main the Republican administration of affairs has been as honest as government under our system can be. Instead, therefore, of proving the existence of general Republican corruption, these committees have fairly proved exactly the reverse.

THE question of war or no war, which is just now occupying the attention of nearly all the principal governments of Europe, is also creating not a little anxiety in Italy: since if the more powerful nations should become involved, it would be extremely difficult, even with the strongest desire for peace, for Italy to remain neutral. Her interests also in the East, where her language is spoken very generally, and a large commerce in various Italian products is maintained, would make her desire to protect them. But these interests are inseparably connected with those of civilization and progress, and her sympathies are entirely with the oppressed Sclavic nations which are struggling for liberty as she herself did so long. We do not believe she would act the unworthy part of protecting with her money and blood a government which, like the Turkish, is condemned by every principle of modern civilization. It is evidently for the interest of Italy that she should remain neutral on this question, and if she maintain an army and navy, that they should be only for the defense of her own independence, and not for any aggressive purpose whatever. CAVOUR departed from this ancient precept of the house of Savoy in the Crimean war for a specific purpose, and, by sending his small quota of 15,000 soldiers to join the armies of the other nations of Europe, procured a valuable recognition of the position of Piedmont as the sustainer of Italian independence, and directed attention to the great question of Italy. But there is no motive now, and the slightest uncertainty as to the intentions of the ministry on the subject of war awakens the most vivid anxiety in the nation.

VANCE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is the man who during the war proposed "to fight the Yankees until hell freezes over, and then fight them on the ice." It is also proved that he called upon JEFF. DAVIS for aid to drive Union men into the Confederate armies. In a letter written by him to Dr. JAMES CALLOWAY, dated September 15, 1864, he said:

> If the deserters in Wilkes that are daily reinforcing Kirk were at their posts, regular troops could be spared for your defense.
>
> No countenance for favor must be shown to a deserter or his friend. *It is my fixed purpose to visit them with fire and sword if they refuse to surrender by the 25th of this month, and their friends will fare little better.*

This, the Washington *Republican* states, was at a time when the State Legislature had declined to enact laws for the punishment of desertion, and when the always strong Union element in the State was making itself felt in favor of peace and in opposition to the rebel dynasty. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that VANCE is a red-hot supporter of TILDEN and "reform."

MONEY is now offered in Wall street at two per cent. per annum on call loans, with good security. This fact illustrates the tendency of capital to become centralized whenever trade becomes dull. Instead of accepting this condition as a desirable one it is, on the other hand, one of the worst features in the present state of things. It would be much better for the public if the immense accumulations now encumbering the Wall street banks were in circulation through the whole extent of the country. Capitalists are now waiting the result of the elections. If the policy of the nation be changed to the misrule of the Democratic party, moneyed men will hold on to their hoards. If, on the other hand, the election of HAYES and WHEELER be accomplished, the prospects are that business will revive and that capital will be put into circulation. The correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says there are $60,000,000 lying idle in the banks of that city, while thousands of men and women are suffering for want of employment.

THE returns of the imports of dry goods into the port of New York for July show a decrease from even the small importations of the corresponding month of 1875, the total entries standing $5,092,436, as against $6,991,740. Compared with July, 1874, there is a decrease of $4,805,926. The decline in values on the other side has figured to some considerable extent in the money value of the importations, the decrease being 11¾ per cent. from last year and 48¾ per cent. from July, 1874; while the number of packages was greater the past month than in July last year, and 39 per cent. below the number in 1874. The details show that the aggregate value of foreign fabrics placed upon the market during the month was $4,469,415, a decrease of $1,650,350 compared with July last year, and $3,411,024 compared with 1874. Of the aggregate imports, the amount which entered direct for consumption was $2,494,779, or $615,817 less than the total last year, and $2,598,162 below that for the corresponding month in 1874.

REFERRING to the monetary disturbance in India, especially as to the revenues of the Government by the decline in silver, the London *Economist* discusses various propositions as a remedy, and among others the demonetization of silver, or the adoption of a double standard, both of which plans the *Economist* pronounces impracticable, and then concludes that the true way is to "allow the ordinary action of trade to spread it through the world, so that the depreciation may be everywhere alike, and affect prices everywhere where silver is the currency." If there is any combination to prevent "the ordinary action of trade" from spreading silver through the world, it is a startling fact; certainly the owners of our bonanza mines by a New York manufacturer, who has purchased the machinery and is backed by a Northern company of capitalists interested in shipbuilding. The enterprise promises some increase in iron activity and a very useful increase in the construction of iron ships. A marine railway will be constructed at once. The building and repairing of ships will be the principal industry, which cannot fail to increase here after in harmony with the general welfare.

TABLES are now in order to show that more money was stolen during General Jackson's administration than under General Grant. This might be told to the marines but we submit it is a little too steep to ask any sane man to swallow.—*Post.*

For the benefit of our contemporary we reproduce the table in question, which is authentic and official, the figures being derived from ex-Secretary BRISTOW's report submitted to Congress in response to a resolution of that body:

Administration.	Net loss per $1000.
Jackson (last term)	$11 18
Van Buren (Florida war)	29 79
Harrison and Tyler	14 46
Polk	19 35
Taylor and Fillmore	26 76
Pierce (Mexican war)	6 94
Buchanan	8 57
Lincoln (rebellion)	2 07
Lincoln and Johnson	1 86
Grant (first term)	1 01
Grant (second term)	1 01

THE malignant partisan majority report in the ROBESON investigation is likely to prove valuable to the country. It is the first of the long series of campaign documents which the Democratic House has prepared at enormous cost to the country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Call the President.

Now is the time to set mosquito traps.

Look out for stale or diseased vegetables.

Immigrant arrivals are increasing in number.

Seventy-two newspapers are published in Constantinople.

The New Jersey woods are having "an all-fired time of it."

Good: Cheap bread and cheap clothing the coming winter.

A long day. Thomas Day, of Chelsea, Mass., is 102 years old.

Physicians generally are predicting an unusually healthy August.

"Wult & Welp" is the suggestive name of a legal firm in Brooklyn.

Dom Pedro left orders for $2,000,000 worth of American machinery.

A lineal descendant of Rob Roy was born in Glasgow the other day.

A well-executed counterfeit of the new silver dime has made its appearance.

The blackberry season is about over, but the candidate crop is just getting ripe.

If we had leisure we would compile and classify a few of the mendacities of the *Post.*

Ocean freights have quickened up considerably of late, especially in grain and petroleum.

Stores on Broadway, New York, can now be rented forty per cent. below the asking price of May 1st.

Green bananas fried are said to be delicious, and the demand for the unripe fruit is increasing.

"Crazy Horse" now wants to shake hands and call it square. He has probably run out of ammunition.

Clean out the cellars and give the walls a good coat of whitewash from fresh lime, in both city and country.

The position of women is higher among the Friends, usually known as Quakers, than in any other society.

One thousand Germans who had settled in Russia are reported to have emigrated to the United States last week.

The carpet rag season is approaching, and the scissors grinder is doing a sharp trade.

It is a curious fact that the captains of lost vessels generally contrive to be saved, no matter where the passengers go.

The new wool clip of Vermont is being bought by manufacturers for twenty-five cents a pound, the lowest price since the war.

There arrived some weeks ago at Leith, Scotland, from Norway, with a cargo of ice, a bark which was built in Philadelphia in 1764.

Wrap your trout in brown paper, put him into the ashes with a few live coals atop, and in fifteen minutes he will be fit for a king to eat.

A recent census shows that Nebraska has more than doubled her population since 1870. The State now contains 257,747 inhabitants.

The millionaire Old South Church trustees refuse to extend the time for the purchase beyond the 13th of September, or to vary the conditions.

We doubt if anything as remarkable as the recent conversion of the New York hackman who used to steal oats to buy rum was ever heard before.

There never was a time when you could buy a yacht so cheaply as at present. This is the natural effect of such a catastrophe as the capsizing of the Mohawk.

Tastes differ, and every section as well as every race has its own. A collection of owls, a learned pig and company of fleas are drawing hundreds to Saratoga.

Somebody has discovered that a little salt put into a glass of soda water will make it keep a month. But who wants to keep a glass of soda water a month?

John Chinaman has got a railroad at last. It is only forty miles long, extends from Shanghai to Woosung and was opened for general travel on June 30.

They make salads at some of the watering place hotels with kerosene instead of olive oil, just as one gets chicken salad made of veal during the winter season.

New York street railroad companies report a standing army of young men—some 5,000 in all—as ready and willing to "punch in the presence of the passengers."

In the cemeteries adjacent to Brooklyn, and embraced within its limits, there lie to-day at least 100,000 more dead than are living within the limits of that city of half a million of people.

A New York farmer has brought suit against a druggist to recover for a potato crop, on the ground that Paris green, sold him by the druggist to kill potato bugs, was a spurious article.

After to-day East St. Louis, Illinois, will enjoy the phenomenal experience of being without city officers, as the Mayor has dismissed all hands, their departure from office to take effect on August 3.

Returns from the grain producing districts all over the country are of the most encouraging nature. The crops every where seem to have doubled in quality and quantity over those of last season.

California has not finished her railroad system. She is building half a dozen railroads. The most important one is the Southern Pacific, which will be in running order between San Francisco and Los Angeles in September.

The national debt reduced to one dollar greenbacks, and pasted end to end, would reach ninety-one thousand four hundred and thirty seven miles beyond the moon, and would thirteen times and a quarter girdle the globe we dwell on.

This specimen from the *Westlache Post* shows of what the German language is capable when it undertakes a compound word: "Eisenbahnwagenmotzuschtsverssuchsnohtrietael." This refers to Colonel Valentine Baker, who has gone to join the Turks.

There is said to be more gold in North Carolina than in California; that the mines are deeper and richer at the great depth; that five or six miles area in Montgomery county would pay the national debt, and that all the mines will pay $25 per ton.

PERSONAL.

Beecher's counsel have obtained an extension for twenty days from July 30 of the time for filing an answer to Moulton's suit for malicious prosecution.

Women's rights were recognized this year for the first time at University College, London. The authorities consented to admit ladies to the class in Roman law, and two entered, one of whom took the first prize at the late examination, while the other was third in the class.

A Chicago surgeon, who, in a sudden call in the night for the performance of an operation, run through the streets with his surgical instruments in a leather bag, was arrested by an intelligent policeman, who took him for a burglar, and refused to believe that his instruments were not the tools of a professional "cracksman."

The terms upon which Professor Seelye accepts the Presidency of Amherst College are said to be as follows: He is to have $4,000 salary, without perquisites; to continue the duties of Professor of Mental and moral Philosophy, and to have the liberty to complete his present term in Congress.

A prodigy came to light in Sandusky, Ohio, the other day, in the way of a colored child, the son of Martin Thompson. The child is four years and six months old, and only weighs seventeen pounds, and measures twenty-three inches in length. Prominent physicians who have examined him say he will not grow any taller. The child is in perfect health.

The sensation of the hour at Rocky Point is the turnout of Mr. Fisk, the father of Colonel Fisk. The old man is quite a beau in dress. His wagon is overlaid with gilt; his harness is gold gilt, burnished; the saddle is glowing metal, and no circus in its gaudy array outdazzles him, and the police are called on to keep back the crowd when he alights. The old man seems to enjoy it.

This is the latest watering place legend: A gentleman at Saratoga, after waving his handkerchief for half an hour or more at an unknown lady whom he discovered at a distant point of the shore, was encouraged by a warm response to his signals to approach his charmer. Imagine his feelings when, on drawing nearer, he saw that it was his own dear wife, whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before. "Why, how remarkable that we should have recognized each other at such a distance," exclaimed both in a breath, and then they changed the subject.

There is a hope that Mr. L. P. Richardson, the journalist, has not been killed by the Indians after all. No confirmation of the report has been received either by the Associated Press agent at Cheyenne or by his relatives. Mr. Richardson was a son of Albert D. Richardson, the well-known war correspondent and author, who was shot by McFarland in New York a few years since. The young man was lost two twenty years of age, and had started to make a tour of the world with the intention of writing a book. It is to be hoped that the story of his shocking death may prove to be unfounded.

The word yacht is from the Dutch, and means originally a vessel towed by horses. From this rude idea has been derived the plan of the most graceful vessels in the world.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELECT POEMS OF THOMAS GRAY. Edited, with Notes, by William J. Rolfe, A. M. With Engravings. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Pp. 144.

This series, edited by Professor Rolfe, has been highly prized for reproducing the exact text, and in this volume portions of his poems are given as originally written, and various readings and parallel passages with copious notes. It is valuable to the general reader as well as the cultivated scholar. The editor has performed valuable service to the lovers of these English classics.

M. TULLII CICERONIS ORATIONES SELECTÆ. XIV. Recognovit Henricus Kloetz. Editio Altera Emendatior. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This belongs to Harper's Greek and Latin Texts, and comprises fourteen of the orations of Cicero. Each oration is prefaced by a Latin argumentum, without notes. The book is admirably printed, and is small and compact in form. Its excellencies are well known by students and doubtless will command a good sale.

OLIVER OF THE MILL. By Maria Louisa Charlesworth, author of "Ministering Children," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This new production from the pen of the gifted author of "Ministering Children," shows all the beauty and sweet spirit of her previous writings. It is a tale of rural life in England, and is deeply imbued with the spirit of the Gospel. The love story running through its pages gives the book a vein of interest, without detracting from the high moral character of the tale. There is in this book the same spirit of lifting the reader up to God, and an acknowledgment of his Providence in everything.

MEN AND MANNERS IN AMERICA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Edited by H. E. Scudder. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is almost sufficient to announce this work as one of the Sans-Souci Series, and, like the first volume, it is a dainty collection. It is so opportune these centennial times, as well as being admirable summer reading. The editor has performed his part well, and by dint of patient research he has secured many an interesting reminiscence of the noble men of that period, who deserved timely recognition. Extracts are taken from a number of books, for example, Mrs. Grant's "American Lady." These sketches are grouped under the heads of the several sections of the country. The anecdotes and incidents illustrative of that period are rich and racy. It is a capital book and seasonable.

RAYS FROM THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. By Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., author of "The Jewel Case," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Newton has long been regarded as the prince of preachers for children. His books are unique, and most happily adapted to young minds, and his sermons and addresses to children are the theme of universal praise. This belongs to the class of books that will attract and keep the attention of children. He presents Jesus as the Sun of Righteousness, and the rays or beauties flowing from this source. The title is appropriate, as the ten sermons indicate, namely: "Jesus, the Sun of Righteousness," "Jesus the Light of the World," "The Bright and Morning Star," "Jesus the Savior," "Jesus the Way," "Jesus the Truth," "Jesus the Life," "Jesus the Vine," "Jesus the Plant of Renown," "Jesus the Shield."

AMERICA DISCOVERED BY THE WELSH IN 1170, A. D. By Rev. Benjamin F. Bowen. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The gist of this volume is to prove that the Welsh, under the lead of Prince Madoc, discovered America in 1170. Various facts are collated from different sources, and the author endeavors to show that the descendants of Madoc can be traced to the now extinct Mandan Indians. Much of the book appears speculative, and yet there are some facts adduced that deserve the attention of historians. It is a very readable book aside from the question at issue. He says that "of that immortal band of men who composed the Continental Congress, and were signers of the Declaration of Independence, eighteen were Welshmen."

STORIES OF HOSPITAL AND CAMP. By Mrs. C. E. McKay. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a vein of sadness in this book that will oppress the reader of these sketches, notwithstanding the pleasant incidents in connection with camp life. The writer entered hospital service at Fredericks, and was afterwards identified with the Army of the Potomac in its subsequent movements. Many will live over again the events of the past while reading these stories. It will aid one in receiving an intelligent idea of this part of army life, and not the least is the sketches of the freedmen.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JULY, 1876. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

This staunch production, well named our "standard quarterly," is brimful of solid articles as usual. The first paper on the "Proposed Charter for Boston," discusses questions bearing on municipal government, which apply to other cities as well as Boston. Mr. T. F. Crane's review of "Popular Italian Tales" is quite readable, and the latest views relating to the "Homes of the Mound Builders," by L. H. Morgan, will attract attention. "Recent Astronomical Progress," by Professor Newcomb, and Henry Cabot Lodge's review of "Morse's Life of Alexander Hamilton," are of great interest to many. The usual excellent critical notices of current literature are rich and varied.

ROSE TURQUAND. By Ellice Hopkins. CRIPPS THE CARRIER. A Woodland Scene. By R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

"Rose Turquand" is delineated with singular fidelity, in which her sufferings and sacrifices are touchingly depicted. The tone of the story is of the better type, and is elevating and ennobling.

"Cripps the Carrier," maintains the scholarly attainments of the author. There is a picturesque style in Mr. Blackmore's writings, which render his stories fresh and attractive.

LIFE'S PROMISES TO PAY. A Novel. By Clara L. Conway. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A story of much diversity, yet of intense interest. It portrays in vivid language some phases of society, and the terrible jealousies that sometimes disturb its peace. The remarkable events of Ruth's life and the happy sequel of her marriage, render the story of absorbing interest from beginning to end. The conduct of Leonore is in striking contrast to Ruth's course.

INSECTS AS ARCHITECTS. By A. S. Packard, jr. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Price 25 cents.

This is part ten of "Half hours with Insects;" very readable and well illustrated.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by the people of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every family should have it. For the cure of all Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and perfect Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the best extracts of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wanna good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to look well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a bold, firm, vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by mail. 250 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

[Fifty years ago the London *Morning Chronicle* published a poem entitled "Lines on a Skeleton," which attracted much attention. Every effort, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was the poem, in a fair clerky hand, found near, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and that the curate of the museum had sent to Mr. Perry, editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*.]

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void:
If social love that eye employed—
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed—
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue:
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise, was chained:
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle could not wound nor broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unvails eternity.

Say, did those fingers delve the mine?
Or with it envied rubbies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether, bare or shod,
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the halls of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And honor to Virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angel's feet shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

The population of France, at the present rate, will only double in 1,380 years. Germany requires only ninety-eight years to double its population; Austria, sixty-two; Denmark, seventy-three; Great Britain, sixty-three; Sweden, eighty-nine, and Norway fifty-one.

An English inventor has in preparation a machine to be worked by a thirty-horse power steam engine, which he claims will travel through the air at a rate of 200 miles an hour as safely as a railway train.

DRY GOODS.

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED

Hernanis and Grenadines.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,

VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,

89

Market Street.

WSTHS

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

DRY GOODS.

1876. E

WHAT

Dress Goods

By weekly visitation to the Eastern market we are kept supplied with all new and desirable styles and patterns in Dress Goods, of every description, from the finest wool Delieges, Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas, Bareges, Black Cashmeres in Union, and all wool and Silk Hermanis, Grenadines, Lawns, Grass Cloths, Linens, Batiste Cloths, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., at the lowest to finest qualities.

Furnishing Goods

Ladies and Misses' Linen Suits and Overdress, Ladies' Muslin and Merino Underwear, Waists Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Night Dresses, Sacques of all kinds, White Goods of every description, Gaiters and Slippers, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Quilts and Spreads, Comforts, Blankets, Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, etc., etc.

Domestic and Housefurnishing Goods.

Calicos, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Shirting and Furniture Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Chenille and Satin Damasks, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Unbleached Sheetings, Towels and Towelings, Table Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow-case Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Quilts, Counterpanes, Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets, Parasols, Fans, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Notions, Etc.

Hemp, Cotton, Rag, One, Two and Three Ply Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, Shadings and Blinds, Fixtures, Stools and Hassocks, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Etc.

Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Hats, Bonnets, Lace Caps and Bonnets, Ribbon Sets, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Gloves of all kinds, Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Cotton Sets, Children's Knit Sacques, Gents' Ties, Bosom Handkerchiefs, Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Shirts, Shirt Studs, &c., &c.

Housekeeping and Fancy Articles.

Tooth, Hair, Scrubbing, Dusting and Window Brushes, Chamois Skins, Shaving Brushes, German Silver and Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Butter Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Purses, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Needles, Steel Pens, Pencils, Rubber Goods, Combs, Clothes Brushes, Blacking and Horse Brushes, Hair Tusk and Black Brushes, Towel and Hat Racks and Pins, Brackets, Screws, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Butter Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Purses, Household Notions, Soaps, Perfumery, Soda, Saleratus, Spices, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Butter Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Purses, Household Notions, Soaps, Perfumery, Soda, Saleratus, Spices, Silver Soap, Stove Polish, Sapolios, Castile and Needles, Step Ladders, Tea, Coffee and Sugar. Stock always fresh and complete.

Prices Unexcelled Anywhere

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1876.

There was little to break the almost universal monotony in financial affairs to-day, the situation remaining identical in all prominent characteristics with what has been so frequently described during the last month or two. Quiet and ease are still the redeemant features throughout the money market and seem likely to remain so for some time to come. That there are grounds to look for an increase of commercial activity no one will deny; but favorable prognostications have as a rule been so rarely justified by the events of the past two years, that those writers who desire to retain credit as prophets are becoming chary of them. Still there are grounds for hopes of improvement in business, and the tendency to look on the bright side and to prophesy smooth things, is not altogether discreditable. In fact, we think that a cheerful view of matters, and a little more confidence for the future in some quarters would aid very materially in the work of recuperation, especially here, where one or two works of extension are sadly needed by our most important interests. If capitalists and business men will hope for the best and then do their utmost to realize their hopes, there need be no fears for the future.

—The large reserves which are generally carried in the national banks throughout the country constitute a prominent feature in the statements recently made to the Comptroller of the Currency. Their principal cause is undoubtedly the large accumulations of unemployed capital which are reported from every leading city in the Union. But there are other influences which have had their share in producing what is supposed to be an unusual degree of strength in this line. One of these is the general reduction of interest on deposits by banks in the reserve cities, which has led the country banks to keep a larger proportion of greenbacks in their vaults than heretofore. Another is the consideration and anxiety which national banks are forced to entertain with reference to the contingency of resumption. And still another is the belief of the more cautious bankers, that with interest rates so low as they are at present, the profits of money-lending are not so great as to cover the contingencies of banking except by the most careful management. Rather than lend money at present rates where there is the slightest risk of loss, bankers would prefer to keep their funds idle in their vaults. It is true that the abundance of money has in some cases the opposite tendency of causing bad loans to be carelessly and mischievously made, so that in past times the months of July and August were proverbially the season in which bad business was done by the banks. But when the policy of caution is so prominent as at present, the result of low rates is likely to be that suggested above.

A very interesting feature in connection with bank reserves is the beneficial effect of the publicity universally given with regard to them all over the country. This is one of the chief safeguards and most important features of the national banking system. Not only does it operate as an incentive to large reserves, but it is an absolute preventive to any disregard of the requirements of safe banking with reference to the reserve held. There is in our large cities so well-informed a public opinion on bank questions that the published reports are not productive of the mischiefs which some English economists and bankers have supposed to be inevitable. On the contrary, the plan of publicity, after a test of many years, has worked extremely well all over the country, and among its many benefits it has led our banks to keep ample reserves.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in the course of some very plain and sensible talk concerning the recent break in the stock-gambling operations in that city, says: "The most reprehensible feature of this sudden stop to the gambling operations in Hestonville, if there be truth in the reports that have found currency on the street, is that some of our banks and institutions in and out of the city doing a banking business, have been aiding and abetting advances to leading operators in its transparent gamble, as well as Hestonville as on other securities, their officers thus showing marked unfitness for the trusts reposed in them by their stockholders. A bank officer who would lend on Hestonville at any time during the past six months shows a recklessness in taking extra hazardous risks, and a lack of moral stamina in rather permitting his money to be idle than to aid in such schemes intended to cheat somebody, that should disqualify him from further control of other people's money."

—The following are the nominal quotations representing the New York prices in gold for other coin:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 96	97½
Mexican dollars, old and new	86	88
English silver	4 80	4 90
Five francs	92	95
Thalers	69	71
English sovereigns	4 85	4 87
Twenty francs	3 88	3 92
Twenty marks	4 80	4 90
Spanish doubloons	15 80	16 00
Mexican doubloons	15 55	15 65
Mexican twenty pesos	19 35	19 50

Fine silver bars, at 116¾ @ 117 per ounce.
Five cent pieces, par to ¼ per cent. premium on the mint value.

—Telegraphic advices from Philadelphia of this date give the following financial intelligence:

The excitement regarding the Hestonville collapse has nearly died out. Don, Harvey & Co., brokers, the heaviest losers by the transaction, have been given time by the Board of Brokers to settle their cash balances, if it be done that time they will be suspended from the Board.

This is dividend day with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a rumor was started among the brokers to-day that the dividend would be passed, and in the prevailing excitement the rumor gained credence that some brokers at the board meeting offered small lots of stock at forty-nine, which were quickly taken. The Board of Directors met, however, and declared the usual quarterly dividend of one dollar per share on the stock, payable on or after to-day and a half, its previous figure.

The following is the official statement of the gold and silver coin in circulation in the United States mint, in this city, during the month of July, 1876:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	2,787,000	$3,883,000
Silver	1,184,500	258,100
Base	335,000	15,150
Total	1,923,650	$956,450

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 1, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, reg	115½	115½	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	115½	115½	115½
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868, registered	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1868, coupon	121½	121½	121½
10-40's, reg	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40's, coupon	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's	128	128	128
New York Central	117	116¾	116¾
Western Union Tel	91	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾
Adams Express	114½		
Wells, Fargo & Co	92		
American Express	50		
New York Central	126½	126½	126½
Michigan Central	92		
Michigan Southern	87½		
Illinois Central	112		
Cleveland & Pitts	90		
Chicago & Northwest	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do. preferred	50¾	50¾	50¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾
Pittsburgh	96	96	96
Do. preferred	97		
Wabash, common	20½	20½	20½
Fort Wayne	132		
Ohio & Mississippi	18		
Union Pacific	96		
Harlem	127		
Hannibal & St. Joe	21		
Do. preferred	35		
Missouri Central	7		

Grain, Flour and Seed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was a little more active to-day without decided change in values. Wheat was in rather better demand, $1 15 having been offered for choice new Ohio red winter, and $1 16 asked, but holders generally would not sell for less than $1 17@1 18 per bushel for prime bushel. Corn was quiet and steady at $2 20. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 per bushel for prime lots of red winter; $1 10@1 14 for fair to prime and Pennsylvania choice new red winter $1 05@1 15. Corn is in somewhat improved request, and prime to choice car yellow shelled on track sold at 56c; 1 car at 55c; 2 half-car lots sold at 56c. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow Kansas; 56@57c for Ohio and State do; 55@56c for high mixed, and 54@55c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 50@55c for prime yellow; 51@53c for mixed. Oats were easy with liberal offerings, but prices not quotably altered. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@34c; Western white 33@35c. Barley is out of market, and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@81 c. Rye is quiet and steady and quotations nominal at 70@75c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 5@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Was a little steadier, but quotably unchanged. Business was principally confined to jobbing sales which were active in prime grades. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white family flour $7 50 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 90; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00; Minnesota, $6 50@7 00; St. Louis $7 25@8 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50 @6 75; cornmeal 70c @ bushel; oat meal $5 75 @6 00 @ barrel; $3 00 @ 100 lbs; rye flour $5 00 @ barrel.

HAY—The market continues easy and quotably unchanged with little or nothing done in bales. Loose hay can be bought in good condition at $10 00@15 00, and most of the business is in that kind of hay. The business in baled is chiefly from car to car, the choice to go to London for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 @ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—We quote jobbing prices from-store for bran at $12 00@13 00 @ ton; coarse middlings $13 00@14 00; fine do $14 00@15 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts are not so heavy, and a lot of improved quality. There is a good demand, and prices show a material advance. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; 50c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—A continued good demand was reported for choice grades of table butter to-day, with slightly stronger prices on some fancy stock. The cool weather, while bringing in stock in somewhat better condition, at times lessens the demand and holds the market in quite a satisfactory shape. Fancy creamery butter packed with fresh cream, is now about a cent advance from last Saturday. Roll or solid packers are also in active request at 18@20c per pound. Prime 16@17c.

CHEESE—Trade is fairly active with an increased demand. Sales of Western cheese were made to-day of 10 box lots to arrive next week and the week after at 8c. We quote jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@9c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

EGGS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice samples at 9@10c per dozen; loss off. Poultry—Hens 12@13½c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20 @22c. Blackberries 7@8c. Huckleberries 12@ 13c. Raspberries $4 50@5 00. Cherries, pitted, $3 @3 25; unpitted 2@3 ½.

EGGS—Continue in very light supply and weak. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c @ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted 60@65c in wholesale way.

FRUIT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderate to good demand, but prices were a trifle easier to-day as a general rule. We quote as follows: Tomatoes in small lots, $1 00@1 25; onions $3 00 @ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 @ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 @ hundred. Black Rapids are nearly out of market for the season; sales at the Brownsville wharf were mainly of 200 crates at 70c per bucket. Lisbon Early Beauties are in fair request at 50c per bucket, which have been sold at prices ranging from 40 to 60c per basket. Crawfords sold at $2 50 @2 75 @ bushel; 80@90c @ bucket; whortleberries quite a drug on the market; peaches are in light supply at $2 50@2 75 @ box for choice; $1 50@2 25 for common; watermelons $12 00@ 20 00 @ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 30@32c @ lb; new California 25c @ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c @ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand and with moderately good receipts the market is steady. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 @ barrel; $1 50@ 2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c @ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand continues active and a fair volume of business is done. A firm feeling was reported in the leading staples, lard having stiffened up ¼c. Some dealers also look for an advance on hams and bulkmeats in the course of a day or two. Receipts are rather below the average.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6½c @ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

PICKLED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13c @ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 15½c. Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@ 7 50.

LARD—The market was active and stronger. We quote refined lard in tierces 9¾c @ lb; in half barrels 10¼c @ lb; in buckets 12¾c @ lb; in 5-lb cauldrons 13c @ lb; in 3-lb do 13½c @ lb; in 2-lb pails 13¾c @ lb; in 1-lb do 14c @ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c @ lb; in 3-lb do 15½c @ lb; in 1-lb do 16c @ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c @ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; makers' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 25 @ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8¼@8½c @ lb; country do 7½@8c @ lb.

Groceries.

A moderate trade was reported in staple groceries, the only prominent features being the easier feeling in sugars in sympathy with a decline of ⅛c reported from New York. Coffees, syrups, spices, rice, etc., were steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	*Sugars.*
Fancy Rio	22 c Standard A
Prime Rio	21 c Standard B
Prime Rio	20 c Extra Cut
Good Rio	19 c Extra C—yel
Ordinary Rio	18 c Granulated
Java	28@29 Franklin, B
Roasted Coffees.	Cut loaf
30 pounds do	25 c Powdered
25 pounds do	24 c Confectioners'
20 pounds do	23 c Crushed
Java, in papers	32@35 *Molasses.*
Java, in bulk	32 c Sug'r ch. N. O.
Teas.	Prime
Young Hyson	50@60 Good
Gunpowder	50@75 *Syrups.*
Imperial	30@40 Ex. white drips
Japan	30@40 Sugar drips
Oolong	25@60 Lower grades
Fancy	1 00 *Soaps.*
Souchong	30@60 Irish soap, @ box
Rice.	B. & Star, @ box
Choice Carl'a	8½@9 Babbitt's best, 6
Patna	7 @7½ Gold dust
Rangoon	7 c Extra olive do
Louisiana	7 c Extra tallow do
Starch.	9 B German mottled
Pearl	7½@8 California, 8 box
Silver gloss	9½@10½ *Soda.*
Corn	7½@10½ Bi-carb, in kegs
Spices.	50 c Bi-carb, in boxes
Cloves	17 c Bi-carb in papers
Alspice	17 c *Candles.*
Cassia	35@38 c star, full wt
Ginger	21 @25 c Stearine
Pepper	19@20 c Mould

FISH—The market is moderately active. Regular quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, h'f bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, half bbls	4 50
No. 3 medium	12 00	Large Georges cod fish, @ lb	5½
No. 3 medium	10 00	Medium do	5 c
Family mackerel	5 50	Pickerel do	5 c
California salmon		Halibut do	12½ c
No. 1 herring	9 00	No. 1 herring, @ kit	40 c
Labrador herring	5 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c
split, @ bbl	8 00	Holland do @ keg	1 40
Lake do, h'f bbls	2 25		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 16c @ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c @ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Tarragona 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 22c; Ivica 20c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 11½c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, @ box, $12 00. Messina, @ box. Pea nuts—Va. $3 @ hundred; Tenn. $2 50 @ hundred. Cocoanuts $4 50 @ hundred. Canary seed 6c.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2-lb cans per dozen, $1 10; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 25; pineapples do, $1 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3-lb cans per doz, $2 25@2 75; tomatoes do, $1 40.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 @ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 @ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 38c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 33c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 10c; Penn Mill 3 brained 22c; do 2¼ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ @ cans $1 50 @ dozen; ½ @ cans $2 00; 1 @ cans $3 50; 5 @ cans $20 00; 10 @ boxes 40c @ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BEETING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

STATIONS.	ABOVE N. Y.	CHANGE DIRG. ON		STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	20	6	−0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	8	3	−0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport	3	2	−0	1	S. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	4	11	−0	3	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	11	1	−0	2	S. E.	Threating
Louisville	5	2	−0	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	15	1	−0	2	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	5	0	11	8	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	4	9	11	8	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	22	4	−0	1	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	16	11	−0	7	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	39	2	−0	1	S.	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 1, 1876. River 2 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 73.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 1, 1876. River 4 feet 7 inches and rising. Departed—Andes, Cincinnati; Courier, Parkersburg, instead of the Mollie Stanley, the latter having laid up for repairs. Up—Hope.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 1, 1876. River falling; 7 feet 4 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78 at 6 P. M.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., August 1, 1876. River rising slowly; Down—Fanchon. The Scotia had a large colored excursion party from Portsmouth to Ironton.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 1, 1876. River 6 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

[By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, August 1.—River 7 feet 11 inches and falling. Arrived—Fanchon, Pittsburgh; Sandy, Evansville; Undine, St. Louis. Departed—Kentucky, Louisville. Fanchon, Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Weather warm. River falling; 5 feet 3 inches in canal. Departed—Fawn, Henderson.

CAIRO, August 1.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; Virginia, Paducah; Arkansas, Memphis; Woodruff and Idlewild, Evansville; Bee, New Orleans; Grand Island, Rivers and Tributaries. River 20 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 80.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—River fell 10 inches; now 19 feet 8 inches. Weather clear; maximum mercury 96. Departed—Grand Tower and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Vicksburg and Natchez, Vicksburg; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; R. E. Lee, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, August 1.—Weather clear and warm. River rising; 10 feet 2 inches; rising slowly. Departed—Governor Garland, Memphis.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet nine inches and stationary.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S. A. M. and 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Whale.....Adams, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet nine inches and about a stand. The weather was pleasant. The prospect for a coalboat rise don't look rosy.

ARKANSAS and White rivers are in fine boating order.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is coming up with a big tow.

CAPTAIN W. BAY's new steamer has made a satisfactory trial trip at Ironton.

THE estimated cost of the steamer Virgie Lee, Captain Reynolds, is $25,000.

THE Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, leaves Ironton this evening for Pittsburgh.

CAPTAIN R. W. DUGAN is possessor of a silk quilt, valued at $250, acquired by raffle.

THE chandeliers on the R. E. Lee cost $200 each. Those on the Virginia Lee cost $300.

THE mail packets continue to leave promptly for Brownsville and Geneva at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE steamer Wild Duck, Captain Adams was receiving liberally yesterday in the way of freight.

CAPTAIN JOHN WOODBINE's boat will be launched at Marietta before September 1, with machinery on board.

REN. C. ALLEN, of Henderson, who was reported drowned off the United States last Tuesday, turns up alive in Ohio.

THE sale of the Louisville to Captain Charles Arthur is "off." We understand, however, that Captain J. U. Tyler has bought her.

THE rise in our river will enable most of the towboats laid up between Cincinnati and this point to go to work here, among the boats were the Hornet No. 2, J. A. Stone and My Queen.

THE steamer Charles Morgan broke one of her cylinders below Vicksburg, and is coming up on one wheel. It is supposed that Captain Stein was asleep when it happened.

THE powerful towboat Whale and barges, Captain Adams, take their departure this day, positively, for St. Louis and way points. Shippers can rely on this, as Captain Adams means business.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-morrow and take her departure for Portsmouth on time. Passengers for Portsmouth can make their arrangements accordingly.

SILVER ORE.—Sunday's St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says: "The Northwest is flooded with freight, yesterday, forty tons Colorado silver ore forwarded from Bismarck *via* Northern Pacific Railroad and St. Paul. Packet Company, for the St. Louis Silver Smelting Works.

WHARFAGE here is something worthy of attention. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The new wharfage ordinance has passed both branches of Council, and only wants the signature of the Mayor. The rate now are 2½ cents per ton for the first twelve days and 2 cents per ton for each additional day thereafter.

THE Evansville *Courier* of Saturday says: "The Idlewild met the sung boat at work below Caseyville. She has taken out twenty snags between here and that place, and on her return trip, if the river does not rise, will be able to get at many old residents that have been troublesome along the bends for many years."

THE St. Louis *Times* of Saturday says: "It is said the President intends vetoing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Let him veto some of the artificial obstructions placed across the channel of Western rivers by railroad monopolies, and business will not complain if the Government never expends another dollar to improve navigation.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: The E. G. Stanford, seven days out last night, passed up during the afternoon, and stopped to put off a few jots. She had 200 tons of merchandise. When she was the Paragon, she carried 1,000 tons from New Orleans to St. Louis in six days and seven hours; now that she has the Carrie Kountz' engine she can't do so well.

"THE new bridge at the Point is progressing rapidly. When finished it will be of immense benefit to our neighbors on the other side.—COMMERCIAL. Yes, and an immense benefit (?) to river commerce.—*Telegraph*.

As the coal men and boatmen don't complain we don't see what right the *Telegraph* reporter has to find fault, unless he takes the position of J. N. and assumes all the pressure.

Captain Isaiah Sellers

commenced boating in 1825. He was one of the pilots of the famous J. M. White. His account of the trips of the White made in three years and three months will be read with interest. It proves she was all that her friends claimed. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has an interesting account of which we extract the following:

STORY OF A WATCH.

In one of the early pages of the diary proper is a characteristic entry in pencil, which reads as follows: "I bought a watch in 1820 of Harlan, in New Orleans, for which I paid $25. In 1840 I let Robert Smith have the watch, with the understanding that if he sold the watch in his lifetime I was to have her; or if he died first I was to have the watch. In 1850, June, he died, and I fell heir to the watch. The name of is 7,716." The simplicity of this entry and the unconscious display of confidence in the fellows of their third or fifth, which characterized everyone of those unsophisticated days, could not be better shown than in the words quoted. A curious entry, made in March, 1826, dated New Orleans, states that when General Lafayette was in that city they burnt up all the candles in town to illuminate Jackson Square. In 1828 he says: "I was in New Orleans when twenty-one steamboats left the landing to celebrate the glorious 8th, with old Jackson on board. The Mayor of the city gave them their berths at the landing on their return."

In March of the same year he got his first look on a steamboat, steering in the first watch, his pay being $20 a month. The name of the boat was the Jubilee.

In 1830 the steamboat North America made the run from New Orleans to Memphis in six days, and it was published in all the papers. In 1834 the White made the same trip in sixty hours.

From this time on the log relates the story of each trip made by Captain Sellers, the details of each, including etc., being given in each entry with minute accuracy.

PROMOTED.

In 1839 he got promoted to be Captain of the Alton, and in that and the following years made thirteen trips between St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1839 the river did not rise or fall more than five feet from the 1st of May till the 1st of August.

In 1846 Captain Sellers went for trip to New York and back, going by way of Pittsburgh, Chicago, Buffalo, Niagara and Montreal to New York, and back through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Louisville to St. Louis. The total traveling expenses of the trip, when occupied from August 1st to September 18th, was $90 75, the total expenses of which, as kept, fill a book. It would puzzle any body in these days of fast traveling and cheap railroad fares to do the same journey for anything like the price.

In September, 1846, he left St. Louis for New Orleans on board the steamer J. M. White, and a foot-note dated 1854, says this boat in twenty-five St. Louis trips, twenty-five cotton trips and two Louisville trips, making in all fifty-seven trips, aggregating 123,000 miles in three years and three months. "She was the fastest boat on the river up to 1854, and I think she is the fastest up to 1854."

THE TAP OF THE BELL.

Captain Sellers, throughout his busy life, introduced many improvements in the river service. That of which he was most proud was the system of piloting, meeting steamboats by the tap of the bell, a certain number of taps signifying certain signals. At first considerable opposition was shown to his new plans, but finally he conquered, and long before he died no steamboat could get insurance which did not conform to his system.

The above quotations are only taken as random specimens of a faithfully kept diary, stretching over a period of many, many years. When the history of the river trade comes to be written in full, such memoranda as those from which these quotations are taken will prove of invaluable service. In order to their proper preservation, the Historical Society ought to take measures to obtain a transcript of them, if the deceased gentleman's descendants determine to retain the originals.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The cotton goods market was quiet and prices unchanged. Medium and dark fancy prints in steady request. Ginghams in moderate jobbing request. Southbridge at 6½c. Felt skirts more active. Woolens in moderate request. Foreign goods quiet.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Coal is unchanged and trade light. Youghiogheny 8c; Campbell's creek 7½c, and Raymond City 7c per bushel afloat; Muskingum Valley 9c on cars, Hocking Valley 9c at elevator, and all 10@10½c delivered; Ashland 6c, and Ohio river 5@5½c, afloat, and 8@9c delivered; Kanawha cannel 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Kanawha gas 9@10c afloat, and 12@13c delivered; Kanawha block 18c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Anthracite $6 50@7 00 delivered; Cumberland $4 00@4 50 delivered; Kentucky at $3 50@4 00 delivered; Pomeroy at 10c, and Coshocton at 9c per bushel delivered; Connellsville 8c afloat, and 10@12c delivered; McKeesport 8c afloat, and 9@9c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Coal—Pittsburgh at 9@9½c per bush; Blue Hill at 15c; Kentucky at 9@10c; Raymond City at 10c; Pomeroy at 10c, canal at 10@12c; city coke at 8c per bushel 9½ cent load; anthracite at $10 00@12 00 per load; Pittsburgh afloat at 7½c; Raymond City at 7½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes: in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.

Allegheny river	4 feet 9 inches and falling.
Monongahela river	4 feet and falling.
Ohio river	4 feet 8 inches and falling.
Beaver river	3 feet 6 inches and falling.
Little Kanawha river	3 feet 6 inches and falling.
Hocking river	2 feet 6 inches and falling.
Muskingum river	3 feet 6 inches and falling.
Kanawha river	4 feet and falling.

Weather cloudy.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 1, 1876. River 2 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer 73.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 1, 1876. River 4 feet 7 inches and rising. Departed—Andes, Cincinnati; Courier, Parkersburg, instead of the Mollie Stanley, the latter having laid up for repairs. Up—Hope.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 1, 1876. River falling; 7 feet 4 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78 at 6 P. M.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., August 1, 1876. River rising slowly; Down—Fanchon. The Scotia had a large colored excursion party from Portsmouth to Ironton.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 1, 1876. River 6 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

[By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, August 1.—River 7 feet 11 inches and falling. Arrived—Fanchon, Pittsburgh; Sandy, Evansville; Undine, St. Louis. Departed—Kentucky, Louisville. Fanchon, Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Weather warm. River falling; 5 feet 3 inches in canal. Departed—Fawn, Henderson.

CAIRO, August 1.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; Virginia, Paducah; Arkansas, Memphis; Woodruff and Idlewild, Evansville; Bee, New Orleans; Grand Island, Rivers and Tributaries. River 20 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 80.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—River fell 10 inches; now 19 feet 8 inches. Weather clear; maximum mercury 96. Departed—Grand Tower and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Vicksburg and Natchez, Vicksburg; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; R. E. Lee, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, August 1.—Weather clear and warm. River rising; 10 feet 2 inches; rising slowly. Departed—Governor Garland, Memphis.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet nine inches and stationary.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S. A. M. and 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Whale.....Adams, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet nine inches and about a stand. The weather was pleasant. The prospect for a coalboat rise don't look rosy.

ARKANSAS and White rivers are in fine boating order.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, is coming up with a big tow.

CAPTAIN W. BAY's new steamer has made a satisfactory trial trip at Ironton.

THE estimated cost of the steamer Virgie Lee, Captain Reynolds, is $25,000.

THE Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, leaves Ironton this evening for Pittsburgh.

CAPTAIN R. W. DUGAN is possessor of a silk quilt, valued at $250, acquired by raffle.

THE chandeliers on the R. E. Lee cost $200 each. Those on the Virginia Lee cost $300.

THE mail packets continue to leave promptly for Brownsville and Geneva at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE steamer Wild Duck, Captain Adams was receiving liberally yesterday in the way of freight.

CAPTAIN JOHN WOODBINE's boat will be launched at Marietta before September 1, with machinery on board.

REN. C. ALLEN, of Henderson, who was reported drowned off the United States last Tuesday, turns up alive in Ohio.

THE sale of the Louisville to Captain Charles Arthur is "off." We understand, however, that Captain J. U. Tyler has bought her.

THE rise in our river will enable most of the towboats laid up between Cincinnati and this point to go to work here, among the boats were the Hornet No. 2, J. A. Stone and My Queen.

THE steamer Charles Morgan broke one of her cylinders below Vicksburg, and is coming up on one wheel. It is supposed that Captain Stein was asleep when it happened.

THE powerful towboat Whale and barges, Captain Adams, take their departure this day, positively, for St. Louis and way points. Shippers can rely on this, as Captain Adams means business.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-morrow and take her departure for Portsmouth on time. Passengers for Portsmouth can make their arrangements accordingly.

SILVER ORE.—Sunday's St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says: "The Northwest is flooded with freight, yesterday, forty tons Colorado silver ore forwarded from Bismarck *via* Northern Pacific Railroad and St. Paul. Packet Company, for the St. Louis Silver Smelting Works.

WHARFAGE here is something worthy of attention. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The new wharfage ordinance has passed both branches of Council, and only wants the signature of the Mayor. The rate now are 2½ cents per ton for the first twelve days and 2 cents per ton for each additional day thereafter.

THE Evansville *Courier* of Saturday says: "The Idlewild met the sung boat at work below Caseyville. She has taken out twenty snags between here and that place, and on her return trip, if the river does not rise, will be able to get at many old residents that have been troublesome along the bends for many years."

THE St. Louis *Times* of Saturday says: "It is said the President intends vetoing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Let him veto some of the artificial obstructions placed across the channel of Western rivers by railroad monopolies, and business will not complain if the Government never expends another dollar to improve navigation.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: The E. G. Stanford, seven days out last night, passed up during the afternoon, and stopped to put off a few jots. She had 200 tons of merchandise. When she was the Paragon, she carried 1,000 tons from New Orleans to St. Louis in six days and seven hours; now that she has the Carrie Kountz' engine she can't do so well.

"THE new bridge at the Point is progressing rapidly. When finished it will be of immense benefit to our neighbors on the other side.—COMMERCIAL. Yes, and an immense benefit (?) to river commerce.—*Telegraph*.

As the coal men and boatmen don't complain we don't see what right the *Telegraph* reporter has to find fault, unless he takes the position of J. N. and assumes all the pressure.

Captain Isaiah Sellers

commenced boating in 1825. He was one of the pilots of the famous J. M. White. His account of the trips of the White made in three years and three months will be read with interest. It proves she was all that her friends claimed. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has an interesting account of which we extract the following:

STORY OF A WATCH.

In one of the early pages of the diary proper is a characteristic entry in pencil, which reads as follows: "I bought a watch in 1820 of Harlan, in New Orleans, for which I paid $25

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 36, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
WIND.						
7 A. M.	30.011	65	78	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.004	80	47	E.	Fresh	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.050	74	58	E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.033 Highest thermom'r....84
Mean thermom'r.... 73.3 Lowest thermom'r....63

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Colored Girl Drowned.

A little colored girl named Brown fell into the Allegheny river at the foot of Belmont street, Allegheny, between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon and was drowned. The body had not been recovered up to nine o'clock last night.

The Tramp Act.

Some of the evening papers are revising their views on the vagrant act of 1876. It is now admitted that aldermen have the right to commit and collect fees under the act, but at the same time it is asserted that the magistrates will not get their fees, without opposition at the Court House." The courts will administer this law, just as they administer all others. If it is obnoxious, the proper course is to repeal it.

Man Killed at Blairsville Intersection

Thomas Miller, a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad, was instantly killed, yesterday morning, at Blairsville intersection. He had been breaking on the Mail train, and while standing on the track was struck by the third section of the Day Express east, on the main line. He is supposed to have been confused, or absent minded at the time, as he was familiar with the tracks at that place. He was twenty-two years of age, and resided at Springdale, on the West Penn road.

A Dog Killer in a Fix.

An Allegheny dog, yesterday, swallowed one of those little poisoned buttons which the police are lavishly distributing on the streets, and in a few minutes he went into the East Diamond to die. Officer Billy T. was watching his movements, and as the dog seemed in no great hurry about breathing his last, the officer concluded to hasten matters by standing on his neck in such a way as to check the operation of his respiratory organs. After thus choking the animal for several minutes, and failing to stop his struggles, the officer wanted to abandon his undertaking lest the animal would bite him. He remained in his perilous (?) position until a brother-officer came up and shot the dog. Billy vows he will never again tamper with a poisoned dog.

Probable Murder.

Two young men named John Mitchell and Barney Mehan were arrested yesterday and held to await the result of injuries inflicted by them on a son of Patrick McCormick, of Soho, aged nine years. It appears that on Thursday last young McCormick was found sleeping in a skiff owned by the accused, which was moored to the shore above Lock No. 1. The boy was awakened by the accused kicking him violently on the head just above the left ear, producing a fracture of the skull. Young McCormick was carried to his home and Dr. Donnelly, who was summoned to attend him, found it necessary to perform an operation to free the brain from clotted blood. The patient has been in a precarious condition since the occurrence and the boy's father appeared before Alderman Gallagher, of the Fourteenth ward, and lodged a charge on information received against Mitchell and Mehan for felonious assault and battery. The lad is in a critical condition.

The Fire Department Contracts.

The Building Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening to perfect the papers on the contracts for new houses, let on Saturday evening. The following communication was presented from the successful bidders for the construction of the new house on Penn avenue, No. 7 Engine Company:

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 31, 1876.

Pittsburgh Fire Commission:

GENTLEMEN—We decline to accept our contract at our figures as we neglected to count iron work and Hays' gong as skylight, which would make our proposition $8,980, which we will finish complete at above figures. Yours truly,

J. COCHRAN & ATWELL.

The contract was then awarded to the next lowest bidders, Messrs. Mears & Pillow, of this city, at $8,350, and the proper papers were duly signed.

Mr. George Hoffman, the lowest bidder for the Mt. Washington house house, accepted the contract and perfected the proper papers.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending July 29 there were 72 deaths in this city. The causes of death were as follows: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 3; hooping cough, 1; choleric diarrhea, 14; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; tabes, mesenterica, 2; encephalitis, 2; meningitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 3; softening of the brain, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; pneumonia, 1; teething, 3; dysentery, 9; diarrhea, 7; waxy liver, 1; jaundice, 1; peritonitis, 1; old age, 2; debility, 1; burns, 1; gangrena, 1; inflammation of, run over by cars, 2; poison, 1; unknown, 3.

Color—White, 67; colored, 5.

Social Relations—Married, males, 5; females, 3; single, males, 36; females, 25; widows, 1.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, males, 30; females, 20; other parts of the United States, males, 5; females, 6; Germany, males, 5; females, 2; Ireland, males, 3; females, 3.

Age—Under 1 year, 27; from 1 to 2 years, 18; 2 to 5 years, 6; 5 to 10 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 30 years, 2; 30 to 40 years, 1; 40 to 50 years, 2; 50 to 60 years, 4; 60 to 70 years; 3; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 2.

Sewickley Water Works.

Sewickleyites are having a water works rumpus on a small scale. Several taxpayers are kicking against a special levy, which the borough treasurer seeks to collect with their other taxes. The bonded debt, for water works, is $75,000, and as the receipts from water rents do not meet the interest, a special levy has been made, as authorized by law. However, to induce citizens to take the water, who are not very anxious about it, a reduction of fifty per cent. was made to those who paid at the beginning of the year.

The citizens who have kicked against the payment of this special tax—Messrs. J. P. Smith, John Thompson, F. Osburn, Robert Dickson and several others—claim that the water commission have no right to make the discount of fifty per cent. to those who pay at the first of the year, but should charge the full rate, which, they assert, would render it unnecessary to levy the special tax. They question the legality of the action, and intend to carry the matter into court.

The water commission, on the other hand, says that if the discount is not made, many that are now taking water will stop it. They feel confident that in a few years the water rent will cover the interest on the bonds, even while it is at the present low rate.

"Hard Times and Their Cause."

Jacob Reese, Esq., one of our leading manufacturers, contributes an article on the above subject to the *Railway Age*, in which he argues that "over production" has had but little to do in bringing about the hard times. His theory is that the change of the standard of values, rendered necessary during the war, by substituting greenbacks for gold, caused the enhancement of values. The relations of values were again disturbed, and greatly diminished, by determined efforts to get specially back to specie. In addition to this trouble at home, England, France and Germany have been hoarding all the gold they can get, until they now have in their coffers $696,000,000—the great bulk of the gold production of the world. He concludes as follows: "Now, it is wise in the governments of the United States to aid those international gamblers in depreciating the property assets of the world? Assets, credit and confidences go up or go down together. Then I apprehend that the real cause of the hard times in this country arises from the depreciation of the assets of the people, by the government attempting to change the relative value of greenbacks and the property which they represent. Inflation progressed for ten years, and all know that it is far more difficult to come down than to go up. Discretion would indicate the wisdom of allowing the people at least ten years in which to adjust themselves to the effects of contraction. The influence of the government should be brought to bear in prorating this contraction, so as to enable the people to bear it. This the government has failed to do, as its eyes being upon the bondholder instead of on the people, the producers of wealth.

"A general reduction in the value of assets always causes a reduction in demand, hence there appears to be an overproduction. The over-production of the United States, as I view it, is not caused by expansion, but is rather the fruit of hasty contraction, causing destruction of the assets of the people, disabling them from purchasing goods of which they are really in need. The only way to avert the utter ruin of our industries is to stay the downward tendency of values, and give the people time to recover.

"The Resumption act should be repealed at once and the relative values of greenbacks and gold be allowed to adjust themselves according to the ability of the people. If this is promptly done, with the prospect of good crops, the country will gradually recover, and the cry of hard times will soon be heard no more.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Election of Teachers—Protracted Struggle Over the Selection of Music Teachers—The Secretary's Annual Report, &c., &c.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular meeting last evening, President King in the chair.

The lists of the teachers elected by the Boards of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth wards were presented and their election ratified without objection, except in the cases noted below.

A protest was presented against the confirmation of Professor Newton Anthony as Principal of the Ninth ward school. This protest was signed by a majority of the local board, who asked the retention of Professor Wm. J. McCullough. The election of Professor Anthony was confirmed by a vote of twenty seven to twenty.

Mr. Bass, of the Third ward, objected to the confirmation of the election of Mr. Geo. M. Hemphill as Principal at the up per school building in the Third ward, on the ground that he did not receive a majority of the votes of the local board. It appeared that Mr. Hemphill was elected at a meeting when five members of the board were present and only three of them voted for that gentleman. There being six members of the Board it requires four to elect.

Mr. D. L. Smith made the point that Mr. Beilstein, one of the Third ward Directors, who was absent on the night of the election, would have voted for Mr. Hemphill if he had been present. Mr. Beilstein came forward and confirmed Mr. Smith's statement.

The case of Mr. Hemphill was referred back to the Third ward Board of Directors, and the election as to the remaining teachers was confirmed.

The Board went into an election for two music teachers, when the following nominations were made: Messrs. Garrett, McCabe, Snodgrass, Burgess, Martin, Pease, Byers.

Dr. Hamilton moved that the nominations be laid on the table until after the Board had considered the question as to whether any music teachers should be elected for the present year. The motion was lost.

After three ballots, without an election, a motion was made to postpone the election till the next meeting of the Board. The motion was lost and another ballot was taken, when it appeared that Messrs. Snodgrass and McCabe had the highest number of votes, but not enough to elect.

Mr. Smith moved to elect the gentlemen named by acclamation.

Mr. Malcolm Hay raised the point of order that the election must be by viva voce, which point the Chair decided well taken.

The Board was then withdrawn, and the Board proceeded to another ballot, when Mr. Snodgrass received thirty-five votes, a majority of the Board, and was declared duly elected. No other candidate having received the requisite number of votes, another ballot was taken for the remaining teacher, without a choice.

On the sixth ballot the fight was between Messrs. Burgess and Byers-McCabe, the former receiving 30 and the latter 29 votes. Necessary to a choice, 31. The seventh ballot resulted—Burgess, 27; McCabe, 27. Eighth ballot—Burgess, 27; McCabe, 26.

Mr. Smith moved that the Board adjourn to meet next Tuesday evening to finish up the business.

Mr. Malcolm Hay opposed the motion, suggesting that, inasmuch as there was no probability of the election of either Burgess or McCabe, that the members agree upon one of the other candidates. If the remaining teacher is elected this evening it will not be necessary to hold a special meeting.

The motion to adjourn was lost and another ballot was taken, resulting—Burgess, 25; McCabe, 22; Martin, 3.

Tenth ballot—Burgess, 19; McCabe, 7; Martin, 29. Eleventh ballot—Burgess, 16; McCabe, 4; Martin, 30.

Mr. Martin having received a majority of the votes was declared elected.

The Board then adjourned.

THE SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Benney had prepared his report of receipts and expenditures of the Board for the school year ending June 1st, 1876; also statements of the accounts of the school depositories, the receiver of taxes, and the collectors of delinquent taxes, together with the receipts and disbursements of the local boards; also the estimated value of the school property and the bonded indebtedness of the school district. Owing to the lateness of the hour the report was not presented.

The following is a recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures of the Board and the several local Boards, as shown by the Secretary's report:

RECEIPTS.	
Balances June 1, 1875	$ 25,688 73
Receipts from school taxes	92,941 56
Receipts from building fund	104,200 00
Receipts from State appropriation	13,652 24
Receipts from stable rent	25 00
Receipts from loans, overdrafts, &c.	69,676 36
Total	$298,294 43
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries paid teachers	$111,518 75
Salaries paid music teachers	2,400 00
Salary paid superintendent	2,000 00
Salary paid secretary	500 00
Paid for fuel and contingencies	18,828 25
Paid for purchase of grounds	940 00
Paid for building and furnishing houses	38,669 97
Paid for renting and repairing	4,982 16
Paid debt and interest	102,839 31
Balances	14,195 96
Total	$298,294 43

The total contingent expenses of the Board for the year, for printing, advertising, etc., were $1,326 65. The contingent expenses of the Public Library were $2,151 84. Contingent expenses of colored schools, $391 36.

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The estimated value of the school property, as reported by the several ward Boards, is as follows:

First ward	$ 65,000
Second ward	150,000
Third ward	175,000
Fourth ward	190,000
Fifth ward	70,000
Sixth ward	110,000
Seventh ward	45,000
Eighth ward	24,000
Ninth ward	65,000
Tenth ward	30,000
Eleventh ward	35,000
Sherman avenue house	15,000
	$1048,000
Bonded debt of ward Boards	$458,512
Floating debt	19,098—477,520
Value over indebtedness	$470,480

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

This Court was still in session at Erie on Monday noon, engaged in the Johnston-Breveller case.

United States District Attorney McCormick commenced a suit against John McKinney, of Bedford county, for penalties provided for in the 3,493th section, Revised Statutes.

In the Hoffman & Co. case, of Butler, the District Attorney received instructions to discontinue proceedings as to William Fairchilds and Charles Frank & Co., interveners as to certain property seized.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The bond of the assignee was approved in the voluntary assignment of Max Heim to Heim.

Margaret Weis, by her next friend vs. Conrad Weis; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

D. W. Robb was appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy and habitual drunkenness of Edward McGuinniss.

Mary White and Jennie Myers, committed by Mayor McCarthy as vagrants, were discharged on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, on the ground that there was no evidence going to show that they were vagrants under the act of 1876. They were found in a house of ill repute on Third avenue, and the Court said they should have been committed for another offense.

Sudden Death at the Depot.

Yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the Chicago Express, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at the Union Depot, one of the passengers, an old man, stepped off the train, carrying a large satchel in his hands. Just as he alighted the blood was noticed flowing from his mouth and Officer Lawrence Cook stepped up to him, and asked him if he needed assistance. The old gentleman responded that he had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was conducted to a seat, and such remedies were applied as could be readily procured, while Depot Master Butler sent for a physician. The sufferer was then placed on a lounge in Mr. Butler's office, where he expired in a few minutes, before the arrival of a doctor. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict to the effect, that death was caused by hemorrhage from the lungs was rendered. An examination of the effects of the dead man revealed the fact that he had left Sacramento for New York, and that his destination was probably Hamburg. A letter addressed to John Rentz was found in his valise, and a card on which was written John Strippie, Sacramento, was also found in his pocket. In his various pockets and sewed up in the lining of his vest was found $305 in gold and five dollars in currency. The Coroner took charge of two checks for trunks which were found also in his possession, and at once telegraphed to Sacramento in order to discover, if possible, whether the deceased has any friends living.

The Public Markets.

A meeting of the Market Committee was held last evening, Mr. Schwarm in the chair.

Superintendent Caskey presented a report of the receipts and expenditures at the different markets during July as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
Diamond Market	$7,044 53	$519 30
South Side Market	533 48	138 87
Fifth Avenue Market	102 90	206 93
Ninth Ward Market	10 90	40 00
Total	$7,721 81	$905 10

The contract for repairing and making alterations in the South Side Market Hall was let to W. F. Cox at $1,000. The changes are expected to make great improvements in the accoustic properties of the hall.

A sub-committee was appointed to fix the price of rent for stalls in the rear of the Diamond Market.

Adjourned.

THE LABOR INTEREST.

National Conventions of the Sons of Vulcan and the Heaters and Rollers.

National Conventions of the two important branches of the iron trade assembled in this city yesterday, with a good representation from different parts of the country. As has already been stated the conventions of the Sons of Vulcans (boilers) and the heaters and rollers were called to meet in this city with a view of amalgamation of the two branches. The conventions are composed of delegates from the different forges or lodges throughout the country, but owing to the stringency of the times some delegates are authorized to represent two or more forges.

THE SONS OF VULCAN.

This organization met yesterday morning in Emerald Hall, Sixth avenue. The hall is tastefully fitted up, the stars and stripes being hung over the stage, while suspended over the street in front of the building is an immense army flag upon which are the words "Welcome United Sons of Vulcan to Pittsburgh." Of this organization there are about eighty-nine forges in the country of which about seventy-five were represented. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Bishop, President, who in a neat address welcomed the delegates from abroad, to the city. After preliminary business Mr. James Grundy was elected Temporary President and R. H. Jones, Secretary. Reports of officers were then received and a general discussion of matters of interest to the boilers and their associates was had. The convention sat with closed doors and the day's session was not concluded until nearly six o'clock P. M. The convention will reassemble this morning.

THE HEATERS AND ROLLERS.

This organization assembled in the Germania bank building, corner of Wood and Diamond streets. The officers are Richard Sullivan, President, and Benjamin F. Spangler, Secretary, both of Springfield, Illinois. In this organization there are thirty seven lodges throughout the country, of which some twenty-one are represented. Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were presented and acted upon, as well as reports from the different sub lodges. The convention will reassemble this morning.

At both conventions to-day the question of the amalgamation of the two bodies is expected to be discussed. We are informed that there is every probability of the success of the project. The conventions will last during the remainder of the week, and while the object is to arrange for mutual support, the question of wages, we are informed, will not come up.

A STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR

President Hays, of the Castle Shannon Railroad, Drives a Nocturnal Visitor from His Premises.

Milton D. Hays, President of the Castle Shannon Railroad, had an encounter with a burglar at an early hour yesterday morning, and by his pluck and coolness succeeded in driving the rascal from his premises. It appears Mr. Hays went to his residence, at Castle Shannon, at a late hour on Monday night, and retired to rest. Shortly after midnight he was awakened by a noise in his room, and the first sight that he saw was a man standing at his bedside with his (Mr. Hays') pants in his hands. As soon as he found that Mr. Hays was awake the villian aimed a blow at his head with a handy-billy, which he parried by throwing up his arm, and only a slight scalp wound was inflicted on the top of his head. The villain then seized Mr. H. by the throat, but the latter managed to free himself and rush for his revolver. Unfortunately it was out of order, but the weapon frightened the intruder, and he made for a window and disappeared. Mr. H. followed in the chase but had gone. An alarm was sounded by Mr. H., and in a short time several employes responded, and the thieves, one of whom had been keeping watch at the foot of the ladder, hurled three or four stones at Mr. H. while he was whistling for help, but fortunately failed to do any injury. An immediate search of the premises was made and a suspicious individual, who was found near the railway station, was taken in custody. He was also under arrest this morning but was released, as he gave a satisfactory account of himself. One of the burglars in his flight, left his hat, and it may afford a clue that will lead to the apprehension of Mr. H. was somewhat bruised during the scuffle, but escaped without serious injury. Access was gained to the room of Mr. H. by means of a ladder, which the thief had carried from the barn and placed against the house at one of the windows.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Committee Meeting—Mayor's Office Business—Appointments.

A regular monthly meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, Mr. Fox in the chair.

Mayor's Clerk Metzgar presented the following report of business transacted at the Mayor's office during July, which was received and filed: Arrests at Central Station—Drunkenness, 162; disorderly conduct, 254; vagrancy, 33; suspicious persons, 11; court charges, 18; violating ordinances, 20; total, 503.

Disposed of as follows: Paid fines, 184; committed to jail, 139; committed to Work house, 53; held for court, 22; discharged, 99; not disposed of, 4.

Cash received: Fines and forfeitures, $849 00; police fees, $145 40; commission receipts, $216, pawn license, $400; dramatic license, $24 50; total, $1,755 50.

The pay roll for the month of July, amounting to $16,404 21, was approved, as was also a special pay roll amounting to $163 20.

The following appointments to the police were announced by the Mayor and approved by the committee: Messrs. John Maloney, Patrick Downey, James Mc Candless, Thomas R. Scrivens, W. J. McGettrides and Thomas Cronin.

Bills amounting to $39 were approved and ordered to be paid.

The claims of officers Charles Grimes and George Shields for pay for time lost by reason of injuries received while on duty, were referred to a sub-committee.

Adjourned.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Thirty-sixth Ward Marching Club—Notes of Interest.

The campaign for Hayes and Wheeler progresses favorably. A correspondent from the Thirty-sixth ward, South Side, writes: We claim to have been the first company recruited in the western part of the State, having completed our organization about two weeks since. We have had several turn-outs, and have had as high as eighty men in line. Monday evening we had about sixty in line. On the route three cheers were given for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the entire ticket.

Our Commissioned Officers are: Captain, Wm. N. Erwin, Lieutenant, Wm. C. Stephens, and Second Lieutenant, Richard Cuddy. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed next Wednesday evening.

The Republicans of the Second ward will meet at the school house, Ross street, this evening.

The sub-committee of the County Executive Committee, on Documents, H. H. Byram, chairman, met at headquarters yesterday afternoon and made arrangements for the dissemination of information during the campaign.

The Committee on Organization will meet at headquarters this afternoon at two o'clock.

Missing Man.

A young lady called at the Allegheny Mayor's office, yesterday, and stated that her brother, John Hendrickson, had not been heard from since Tuesday last, and that fears were entertained regarding his personal safety. On Tuesday morning last he left his home, in Moon township, near Moon Postoffice, and about three miles from the Ohio river, with $700 in his possession, which he intended to deposit in a bank in this city, the name of which the lady had forgotten. His course was across the river and up the Fort Wayne road. He did not purpose being to spend a few days in the Pittsburgh market, where his father has a stand. On his failure to return on Friday his relatives became uneasy, and on Saturday some of them visited the city, but were unable to gain any information as to his whereabouts. On inquiry at the stand in the market it is learned from the man who has charge of it, that he had not been there. The lady, on reaching home, will send the name of the bank to the Allegheny Mayor's office, when search officers will endeavor to ascertain whether he deposited the money. The missing man is about twenty-two years of age, is tall and slender, has light hair, blue eyes, a smooth face, and wore a gray suit.

Allegheny Police Committee.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Police Committee was held last night, Mr. Hesgy in the chair.

The business was purely routine, with the exception that Mr. Hesgy called on the Mayor to know what disposition had been made of the case of Chief Ross, who had been charged with shooting at a newsboy on Sunday. The Mayor stated that he had interviewed the Chief on the subject, and that he was sorry that he had allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment. Mr. Hesgy was disposed to push the matter a little further, but as the Mayor did not see fit to take action, nothing further was done.

The appointment of two patrolmen, John Selfridge and John Hail, were confirmed.

The pay-rolls for the month of July, amounting to $4,027 78, were approved.

THE Brownsville avenue retaining wall has been finished at last. How long will it stay finished?

Ancient Order of Foresters.

The Pittsburgh United District of the Ancient Order of Foresters, met yesterday afternoon in the hall, corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-second street, D. C. William C. Labbett, of Court Unity, under authority from the High Court of the United States, installed the officers of the District, who were afterwards unanimously nominated to fill certain other term in their respective offices, as follows, D. C. R., E. H. Matthews; D. S. C. R., A. A. Anderson; Treasurer, Gilbert Skoines; Secretary, John Kay; Trustees, Alfred Marland, Thomas Kean, William Castle; Delegate to High Court, Thomas Kean; Relieving Officer, Gilbert Skoines.

After the installation P. C. R., William G. Labbett addressed the District, congratulating the members on the formation of a District Court in Pittsburgh and the continued prosperity of the order as shown by the Foresters' Directory for 1876 which shows a membership in good standing, numbering 492,000, of which, however, there are but 4,000 in the United States. The number of courts or lodges in existence is 4,400, of which 90 are in the United States. The total amount of cash in the Treasury at the close of 1875 amounted to eleven million dollars, and in that year the membership increased 23,000. After the adjournment of the Court a banquet was given by Court City of Pittsburgh.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Following is a statement of the business at the Allegheny Mayor's office during the month of July:

Number of arrests, 278; assault and battery, 2; felonious assault and battery, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; disorderly conduct, 85; drunkenness, 87; entering a building in daytime with intent to commit a felony, 1; incorrigibility, 1; larceny 6; murder, 2; robbery, 1; selling liquor on Sunday, 3; selling liquor to minors, 2; selling liquor to habitual drunkards, 1; vagrancy, 18; vicious conduct, 1; violation city ordinances, 2; violation of park ordinances, 1. Of these 2 were continued, 8 were committed to Coroner's Office, 23 to the Workhouse, 3 to the Reform School, 55 were discharged, 7 entered bail for court, 64 paid fines, 4 sent to the City Farm, and in 7 cases the charges were withdrawn.

The following is a statement of receipts from the sources named: Cruelty to animal cases, $10; disorderly conduct, $257 75; drunkenness, $41; jail receipts, $34; policemen, $55 25; sale of estray, $2 50; violation of city ordinance, $1; violation of park ordinance, $5. Total, $416 50.

Allegheny Parks.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening, at which Judge Kirkpatrick appeared and protested, for his neighbors and himself, against the erection of a fence on each side of the cart way through the West Park, near his residence on Western avenue. He said there was not the slightest necessity for the fence, and it would be a hideous, unsightly obstruction, shutting out the beauties of the park from the view of the families residing in that locality. He suggested that the fence project be abandoned and that the money set apart for it be used for beautifying the park with trees and shrubbery. It was agreed that work on the fence be stopped for the present.

Pay rolls and bills amounting to $1,661 71 were approved and the Commission adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ONE case of small-pox is reported in the Thirty-first ward, Allentown.

MR. HENRY DARLINGTON has returned home after a three weeks sojourn at Spring Lake, N. J.

MR. J. M. MONTGOMERY has taken charge of the St. Charles Hotel, having purchased the lease of Mr. J. J. Speck.

JOSEPH SEELY, a lad who is supposed to have run away from his home at West Newton, is at the Fourteenth ward station house.

PATRICK DINNIGAN, an employee at Anderson & Wood's steel works, had his hand badly crushed yesterday by a steel mold falling on it.

AGNES HUGHES was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Logan for a hearing on a charge of larceny. Sadie Hayward prosecuting.

THERE was another rush at the City Treasurer's office yesterday by taxpayers who desire to avail themselves of the five per cent. discount.

WILLIAM CAMERON escaped from Dixmont hospital on Monday and was arrested on the South Side the same night. He was returned to the institution named.

JOHN MORIARTY was held for trial yesterday by Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, on a charge of stealing a gold ring and other articles, valued at $50, the property of Conn Cranley.

AT AN Allegheny grocery yesterday three large hens were found to have eggs. They were coiled around the yelk and could be seen through the shell before the egg was broken.

THERE was an alarm of fire turned in from box 45, in Allegheny, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused by a slight blaze in the roof of a dwelling on Second street. No damage.

HON. JOHN SWAN, Stephen H. Geyer Esq., Col. Andy Stewart and Mr. B. B. Boursin leave to-day on a fishing excursion. They expect to spend a week or ten days in the vicinity of Ohio Pyle Falls.

BY virtue of Officer O'Mara a lady from Canada, Ohio, was yesterday enabled to find her husband who, in a fit of ill-humor started from home to enlist to fight the Sioux. He returned home with his spouse, a wiser if not better man.

WHEN you are in the country, near Bridgeville, ask any of the farm hands where the Brandy Springs are. The waist of the same flows strong and limpid from the rocks, and there are some holier lumps near by where you can hide your bottle.

THE Allegheny ordinance to prevent persons from getting on and off railroad trains while the same are in motion goes into effect to day. The railroad company are determined to enforce this ordinance, and have employed a strong force of special policemen for that purpose.

HANNAH KALLAGHER has been held for a hearing by Alderman McKelvy, of Allegheny, on a charge of malicious mischief preferred by Samuel Kerr, who alleges that the accused turned a stream of water from a hydrant on his flower beds, on Fountain street, damaging the same considerably.

YESTERDAY a lady's gold hunting case watch and a valuable gold chain were stolen from the residence of Mr. W. Hastings, Shady lane, East End. The watch was in the case in a bureau drawer, and although there were bracelets, rings and other jewelry in the same drawer, nothing else was taken.

LETTERS of administration were granted on twenty eight estates last month. W. W Speer, administrator of Alexander Speer, gave bail in $180,000; W. W. Thompson, administrator of Wm. Watson, $100,000; H. H. Newell, administrator of W. S. Newton, $14,000, and John R. Beatty, administrator of Wm. Beatty, $10,000.

THE *Monthly Souvenir* is the title of an amateur publication, the second number of which has been issued. It is the official organ of the Western Pennsylvania Amateur Press Association, and is conducted with good taste and ability. John Dodd and Charles A. Speer are the editors. Terms twenty-five cents per annum. Address John P. McCrea, Secretary, Pittsburgh.

TRAMPS, to the number of four, giving their names as John Craig, Robert Kelly, Charles Bradley and Charles Henderson, were arrested about three o'clock yesterday morning in a car on the West Penn Railroad, in Allegheny. They said they were from the East and were looking for the West, and had no intention of lingering within the jurisdiction of Mayor Phillips' court, whereupon that official released them and they departed toward the setting sun.

THE Fourteenth Regiment will leave for Philadelphia this evening. The regiment will number nine companies, with an average of forty men to each company. At half-past six o'clock P. M. the regiment will form on Union street, with right resting on Fifth avenue, and will move by Fifth avenue, Market street, Fourth avenue, Grant street, Fifth avenue and Market street to Liberty street, where the train will be in waiting. The Duquesne Greys will start to-morrow.

THE EXPOSITION.

One of the Finest in the Country—Increased Space and a Larger Display of Articles.

The second Exposition of the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, from present indications, will surpass any exhibition of its character ever held in this country. It was generally admitted last year by those who attended the Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Expositions, that our Exposition compared favorably in every respect, and this year's show will be far in advance of that of last year. Extensive additions have been made to the building, as well as many improvements, and those having the matter in charge will have the advantage of the experience gained last year to assist them. The appropriation this year is more numerous than last year, and the display of articles on exhibition will be far more varied than at the last exhibition, as there will be quite a number of the many branches of manufacture and industry of this city represented this year which were not last year. Floral Hall will be quite a feature of the Exposition, for which purpose an extensive addition is being erected to the main building, which is to be furnished and fitted up in the highest style of the art. The Art Gallery, which last year was one of the most attractive features of the Exposition, will be far more attractive this season, as arrangements have already been made by which some of the finest works of art in the country will be on exhibition.

Many of the most attractive features of last year's Exposition will be on exhibition this year, and in addition to these there will be numerous other features, more attractive and more entertaining than anything on exhibition at the last Exposition.

There are many other details, which add to the interest of an exhibition and to the comfort and gratification of visitors, which could not be attended to last year, but which will be put in full play by the managers during the next Exposition.

Exhibitors should remember that the demand for space will be much greater than it was last year, and send in their applications early if they desire to be accommodated. The Exposition will open on the 16th inst., so that but little time yet remains.

"Shoo-Fly."

Some people don't like flies, and to those people we would say go to Lindsay, Sterrit & Co.'s, No. 247 Liberty street, and see the Harper's Patent Fly Trap in operation. It "gathers them in" wholesale, and is just the thing to have about you, for it will rid your house of flies in less than no time. Messrs. Lindsay & Sterrit are sole agents for this trap, and one visit to their store will convince any one that it is the best trap yet invented and the only one they want to buy.

Fine Custom Work.

Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. Gentlemen can find a full line of the most fashionable fabrics to select from at this establishment.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 103 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Wilson's line steamer Colombo at Hull.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Steven son, No. 93 Market street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Don't Forget,

when you are in search of light weight fabrics for summer wear, that Mr. D. Hoobler, the celebrated merchant tailor at No. 97 Smithfield street, has a full line of the most fashionable patterns in stock, and will make your garments to order in the most approved style, and at a very moderate cost.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

WHERE IS JENKINS?

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, July 14, 1876.

What is the matter with your establishment? Have you no enterprise, no ambition? The COMMERCIAL Company is a wealthy corporation, and its stock is not often in market. It is able to pay for news, and, in some respects, it is a first-class paper; but, in others, it is so far behind the age that I do not believe its editor-in-chief could catch sight of that same age if he sat on the head light of a locomotive on a limited mail train, with a first-class field glass to aid him! Here he is, in this centennial year, running a paper without a Jenkins? There he sits hammering away on public schools and public virtue, protection, policies, pig metal, the Papacy and other unimportant matters, while only about once a month he issues a column on the all absorbing question of petticoats." He talks about furnaces to the neglect of flounces and fringes; petroleum crowded piutdings and half the time your readers may, for all you, be in a most deplorable state of ignorance about the most becoming style of hats.

I address this to the managing editor and hope he may slip it in without saying anything to the chief, who ought to have a little fire in the rear just now, to wake him up to the real business of the nation. He will cut a pretty figure in Washington "mooning around" with his head and his pockets full of bills about "Pennsylvania interests" and tariffs and taxes, with no more idea than a wooden Indian of the interests of the nation, not knowing whether Mrs. Smith's dress was made at Worth's or at some little shop around the corner!

A pretty representative he will be of modern American ideas. I have been thinking about this in a lazy kind of way for some time; but a late number of the COMMERCIAL stirs me to remonstrance. In it, in a few lines, is an announcement of the marriage of a Pittsburgh lady to a St. Louis gentleman, and one word about the bride's toilette. Call the COMMERCIAL a newspaper, do you? Give us a marriage in high life without hanging the bride's underpetticoats out on five hundred lines for public inspection, without spreading her corsets on every breakfast table, that every reader might take the measure of her waist, and there is no need to talk. This case is beyond the reach of words!

Now I happen to know that the bride groom is the son of a well-to-do king, that the father of the bride is wealthy and indulgent, and that she had good clothes. I know, also, that she has an elegant figure and would wear well any dress with a dignity that would compel admiration, and that you have lost a golden opportunity. A good Jenkins with that wedding could have filled from six to ten columns, in close type, created a demand for hundreds and thousands of extra copies; carried emulation into thousands of families; made thousands disconsolated with their lot; put thousands of weak men and women to vain and ruinous attempts to go and do likewise, and helped materially to blow up the bubble of inflation, on which we are still trying to continue our long ride.

But, maybe, it is not all the fault of the COMMERCIAL. The bride's family have, no doubt, been in blamy, for the father is almost as old-fashioned as your chief. If he had had business enterprise and had wished to hang his daughter's stockings, and screens on Penn avenue, in the sunshine, and in all public thoroughfares, as an advertisement of the family wealth and dignity you would have felt it cruel to dispoint him; but, after every apology is made, I feel the stupidity of the whole affair none the less keenly.

They do things better in other American cities; and Pittsburgh with her old, blue Presbyterianism is perhaps the only one in which that trousseau and each separate article of it would not have been exhibited to the public gaze. This habit of exhibition is one we copied from royalty, and it spread like wildfire. Before the young Napoleon was expected to make his entrance into this breathing world, his delighted mamma informed the civilized earth, and all the inhabitants thereof, of the exact number of the socks, napkins, petticoats, wrappers, and sheath-pins prepared for the coming event; and every delighted editor, of the delighted lands of France and America, spread out the list before the delighted eyes of his delighted readers.

A wealthy Cuban came to New York, found a pretty girl, and concluded to bestow his full hand upon her. The bride was poor and he furnished the bridal outfittings; and, week after week, every paper gave the news of their shopping expeditions, what he bought here and selected there, how many stockings he purchased for his expectant bride in this shop, and how many pocket handkerchiefs in that.

It was a glorious opportunity for him to advertise his wealth and